
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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March 15, 1932

No. 6

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Among the new writers in the field of Political Science are Pitman B. Potter, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin; Arnold Bennett Hall, J.D., LL.D., President of the University of Oregon; Allan Nevins, A.M., Associate Professor of History, Columbia University.

Leverett S. Lyon, Ph.D., Member of the Staff and Council of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., contributes a new article on Economics. Arthur J. Todd, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University, and Herbert A. Miller, Ph.D., lecturer and formerly Professor of Sociology, Ohio State University, are the authors of several new articles in the field of Sociology.

General and Applied Science

The whole foundation of theoretical science has changed in the last few years, and those changes have had unparalleled industrial, commercial, and even social consequences. To revise and expand the science articles and develop new topics adequately, the Editorial Department of Compton's opened a branch office in New York City, in connection with the E. E. Free Laboratories, for the special purpose of getting first-hand information on the many developments not yet incorporated in technical books.

Among those who assisted in this work were E. E. Free, Ph.D., consulting engineer, former Editor of the *Scientific American*, and Lecturer on General Science, New York University School of Commerce; Laurence M. Cockaday, radio engineer, Lecturer at New York University; John T. Tate, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, University of Minnesota, and Managing Editor of the *Physical Review*; William H. Emmons, Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Minnesota; Clarence Marshall Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, United States Department of Commerce; John W. Turrentine, Ph.D.,

research chemist, United States Department of Agriculture; William Otis Hotchkiss, Ph.D., President of Michigan College of Mining and Technology; Edward G. Reinhard, Ph.D., biologist and author; Ray F. Kuns, Principal of the Automotive Trades School, Cincinnati, Ohio; Arthur B. Mays, M.A., Professor of Industrial Education, University of Illinois; Gordon L. Locher, M.A., Fellow in Physics, Rice Institute; Rogers A. Fiske, M.E., Western Editor, *The Iron Age*; Carl H. Casberg, M.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Illinois.

Psychology and Child Development

New articles in this rapidly changing field are contributed by such eminent authorities as John E. Anderson, Ph.D., Professor and Director, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota; Miles A. Tinker, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Minnesota; Mark May, Ph.D., Director of the Statistical Bureau of the Institute of Human Relations, and Professor of Educational Psychology, Yale University; Edith Boyd, M.D., Assistant Professor, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota; Edgar A. Doll, Ph.D., Director of Research, The Training School at Vineland, N. J.; Harold E. Jones, Ph.D., Director of Research, Institute of Child Welfare, and Professor of Psychology, University of California; Douglas A. Thom, M.D., Director of the Division of Mental Hygiene, Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases. They contributed articles on Child Development, Character and Personality, Mental Deficiency, Emotion, Reflexes, Sensation and Perception, Mental Hygiene, Individual Differences, Work and Fatigue, and allied subjects.

Education

William C. Bagley, Ph.D., Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, treats the history and theory of education in an extraordinarily vivid and detailed article. Grayson N. Kefauver, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, writes on Vocational Guidance, with detailed treatment of special types of careers. Other writers in this field are Charles Bird, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Minnesota; Mrs. Josephine C. Foster, Ph.D., Principal of the Nursery School and Kindergarten, and Associate Professor, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota; Marvin J. Van Wagenen, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Education, University of Minnesota; and Charles Allen Prosser, Ph.D., Professor of Vocational Education, University of Minnesota, and Director, William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis.

Fine Arts

Alfred M. Brooks, A.M., Professor of Fine Arts, Swarthmore College, assumed general charge of the whole field of the Fine Arts. He contributed new articles on Wood Carving, Wallpaper, Drawing and Interior Decoration, and supplied fresh material on Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and on other subjects to meet new school requirements.

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ANNE CARROLL MOORE

Superintendent of work with children, New York Public Library, lecturer, editor, critic, and author of many well known books on literature for children and young people.

Miss Moore has written new articles on the history of Literature for Children, and Story Telling, which offer the fruits of her extensive experience in those fields. Another extraordinarily illuminating and helpful article by Miss Moore is entitled "Building a Home Library Seven Stories High." Every educator and librarian who has seen it in proof or manuscript is talking about it. One has pronounced it Miss Moore's greatest contribution to the education of children. All three articles are accompanied by carefully selected bibliographies.

ELVA S. SMITH

Head of the Children's Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and Associate Professor of the Carnegie Library School. Editor of a number of well chosen books of stories for children and compiler of numerous annotated catalogs and bibliographies, representing distinguished contributions in the special field of library work with children.

ESTHER FLEMING

First Assistant, Children's Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

JAMES G. HODGSON, B.L.S., F.L.A.

Formerly Librarian, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy; late Instructor, Book Selection, and Superintendent, Business Library, Queens Borough Public Library, New York City.

Miss Smith, Miss Fleming and Mr. Hodgson have prepared extensive bibliographies to accompany all the general articles.

PIERCE BUTLER, Ph.D.

Professor of Library Science, University of Chicago; Former Keeper of the Wing Foundation, on the History of Printing, Newberry Library, Chicago.

ERNEST F. DETTERER, A.B.

Keeper of the Wing Foundation on the History of Printing, Newberry Library, Chicago; Formerly Head of the Department of Printing Arts, The School of the Art Institute, Chicago.

Dr. Butler and Mr. Detterer have jointly contributed a fascinating and scholarly series of articles on Bibliography, Books and Bookmaking, Printing, and Typography, which covers every aspect of the history of books from the earliest manuscripts down to the present.

JULIA E. ELLIOTT

Index Specialist. Formerly Library Advisor for the Wisconsin State Library Commission; member, Faculties of Wisconsin State Library School and Pratt Institute of Library Science; Professor, University of Michigan; Editor, "Cumulative Index to Periodicals;" Author, "Business Library Classifications."

Miss Elliott spent more than a year in the Compton offices in assisting in the compilation of the new Fact-Index.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH, A.M.

Librarian, Northwestern University; Formerly Chief of Order Division, Library of Congress; Librarian, University of Michigan.

Mr. Koch has contributed an exceedingly instructive and interesting article on Libraries, including the history and use of libraries, children's departments, and the Dewey system of classification.

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

* As previously announced the April first number will be devoted to Small Libraries with several worth-looking-for articles. The April fifteenth issue will be a Louisiana number, distributed at the New Orleans conference, and will include descriptions of the various libraries in New Orleans, an article by Miss Essae M. Culver of the Louisiana Library Commission about her work, and an article by Dr. Pierce Butler of Tulane University, New Orleans, on "Book Makers of New Orleans."

* A brief history of New Orleans scheduled for this number has had to be carried over to the April first issue, due to lack of space caused by the inclusion of the Conference Program.

* The May first number is to be a Special Libraries number with articles on a wide variety of subjects, but more about that later.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



A Hazard to Research

By CHARLES HARVEY BROWN

Librarian, State College Library, Ames, Iowa

DURING the last few years a condition has arisen which threatens to have a rather serious effect on the availability of certain scientific research material in the sciences, especially in the biological sciences. The charges for individual numbers of German scientific magazines have been rapidly becoming prohibitive and range for many of these periodicals from \$75 to \$150 per year each. This condition became possible as a logical sequence of the custom, confined almost entirely to the German-speaking nations, of publishing scientific periodicals, not on the basis of annual subscriptions, but rather on the basis of separate charges for each number, which are issued irregularly. Since each number is priced separately, as the publisher may decide, it is impossible for a subscriber to estimate in advance just how much individual subscriptions to German periodicals will cost for a given year.

In the library of Iowa State College, a library confined almost exclusively to science and technology, the cost of all current periodical subscriptions rose from \$8,000 per year in 1925 to \$18,000 in 1931, and to an estimated cost of \$20,000 in 1932. The report for 1930 of the John Crerar Library states that in the "field of medicine alone the cost of German periodicals was nearly \$3,000, while the annual cost of all American periodicals was only

\$1,000." Mr. Bay further states in this report:

A number of libraries all over the world are becoming more and more exercised on account of the prices of current periodicals, which are mounting by leaps and bounds. Often a single volume, the annual output of a periodical will reach the price of \$100 or even more,—it often becomes a financial burden.¹

The increase during the last few years in prices charged for scientific periodicals is confined almost entirely to those published in Germany. Several statements have been made as to the reason for the high prices. One of the most common is that the prices are not relatively high if the amount of material given is considered. A letter from one of the larger second-hand book dealers in Germany reads as follows: "The dimensions . . . of them is to be found beyond the normal size. The prices are absolutely, but not relatively high."

Another German dealer also implies that the high price is due to the amount of material included, and suggests that the publishers or editors should feel compelled to omit the unimportant or less important material. An article in the *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel* mentioned the question of honoraria customarily paid in Germany and not paid in the United States. The same article lists the question of insufficient sales as a

Reprinted by permission from *The Journal of Higher Education*, Vol. 11, No. 8, November, 1931.

¹ The John Crerar Library, *Thirty-sixth Annual Report for 1930, 1931*, p. 26.

possibility of the high cost.² The longer articles in the German periodicals are in part necessitated by the supposition, as stated in the *Börsenblatt*, that a thought may be expressed in English with fewer letters than in German. Dr. Karl Freudenberg, of the University of Heidelberg, writes in a personal letter of the enormous taxes. This fact, however, in his opinion, cannot explain the great difference in the price of German periodicals and those of other nationalities.

How far do these statements justify or even explain the high charges for German scientific publications? Is it true that these publications are high in price on the basis of total charges for the year, but are not high in price as judged by the amount of material included? This statement can be easily tested. With the aid of various members of the research and instructing staff of Iowa State College, a number of periodicals considered the most valuable for scientific research were selected. An attempt was made to choose only those which were comparable in quality of subject-matter. It is realized that the charges for these scientific research periodicals are not typical of the charges for all periodicals; that an examination of all periodicals, popular as well as scientific, would give an entirely different set of figures. The selection of periodicals for comparison was made without any consideration of cost. A different selection in the scientific field would undoubtedly show variations from those given. It is considered doubtful, however, if the variation would be sufficient to change the conclusions. Nevertheless, the figures and the conclusions given are to be considered as applying only to the selected periodicals listed.

A comparison of the charges for certain French, German, English, and American periodicals for 1924, 1925, and 1930 is given in Table I. The prices are figured not only on the cost per year as paid by Iowa State College Library, but also on the cost per printed page. The cost was figured on the basis of the number of pages in order to ascertain the validity of the argument that German periodicals may be absolutely high in the amount paid per year, but are not high if figured in relation to the number of pages included. The list of periodicals used in the compilation of this table is given at the end of this article. The complete supporting tables may be obtained from the author.

The average annual subscription cost of the German periodicals in 1930 was over six times

the cost of the English, seven times the cost of the American, and over eight times the cost of the French. The differences are obviously very great. How far can the discrepancies be explained by the fact that the German publications issue very many more parts a year? What is the cost per printed page?

If the cost per year is divided by the number of pages published per year, we find that the average cost of the English periodicals in 1930 is less than 1.4 cents per printed page. The average cost of the American is less than .9 cents per printed page. The average cost of the French is less than 1.2 cents per printed page, while the average cost of the German is nearly 3.8 cents per printed page. The average cost of German publications per printed page is over three times the cost of the French, nearly three times the cost of the English, and over four times the cost of the American. Apparently the German scientific periodicals are high in price, both absolutely and relatively as figured on the number of printed pages. The material included fails to justify the high prices.

The question of honoraria to writers, which are paid in Germany more generally than elsewhere, has been proposed as a cause of high prices. The German periodicals which announce the amount of honoraria have practically a rate of 40 marks for a signature of sixteen pages, or 60 cents per page. An honorarium of 60 cents a page is not enough to account for the high prices. At the present prices twelve subscriptions to some of these periodicals would pay the entire cost of the honoraria; and twenty-five subscriptions to a majority of the list would fully cover the honoraria. Certainly American scientists would be loath to take any step that would limit the compensation paid their professional colleagues in Germany.

Neither can the high cost of printing be assigned as a factor in the high prices. It is probable the cost of printing in the United States is much greater than in Germany; certainly labor is much more highly paid here. Yet I have been informed by a reputable publisher that he could take over the American subscriptions for certain of these German periodicals, print editions in this country for American subscribers alone, and supply the periodicals at less than the amount charged by German publishers who from one setting of the type supply not only American subscribers but subscribers all over the world.

What are the present tendencies? Are the prices for German periodicals tending to descend from the extremely high levels, and are the costs of the English, American, and French

² Oldenbourg, Friedrich. "Zur Weltgeltung des Deutschen wissenschaftlichen Schrifttums," *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*, XCVIII (April 9, 1931), pp. 325-31.

periodicals increasing? If the costs in 1930 are compared to those of 1924 we find a decrease in the cost per printed page of the English periodicals from 1.8 cents in 1924 to 1.37 cents in 1930. The cost of the American has decreased from .88 cents to .82 cents. The cost of the French has increased from .83 cents to 1.17 cents. The cost of the German has increased from 1.74 cents to 3.78 cents—more than a 100 per cent increase from a previous high level as compared with an actual decrease in the American and English, and an increase of 40 per cent in the French. The increase in the French, however, is not serious, as the absolute prices of the French in 1930 were not high. The increase in the French was made from a low level in 1924, while the increase in the German was made from a previous high level.

Dr. Raymond Pearl in a comparison of the prices of German scientific books, not periodicals, in 1926, 1927, and 1928, found exactly the same tendencies.³ The general agreement between Dr. Pearl's report of the increases in prices of German books and the present study of prices of German periodicals is remarkably significant and points out clearly the dangers these tendencies offer to scientific research.

On the other hand there has been, during these three years, an equally consistent and steady increase in the average price per page of commercially published German and French biological books. German biological books, judged by our samples, were 23.3 per cent higher in 1928 than in 1927, and 35.8

per cent higher in 1928 than in 1926. The corresponding percentage increases in the price of French biological books were 25.0 and 28.6 per cent. In the case of the French books the absolute price is so low that the percentage increase does not matter practically. The German case is not so good, however. Their biological books were absolutely the highest priced in 1928, and also are increasing in price at the most rapid rate, so far as may be judged from our sample during the years 1926 to 1928 inclusive. While it is easy to understand and appreciate the economic considerations which lead to increasing costs of commercially published books in France and Germany, it is a question whether in the latter country the publishers are not dangerously close to the point in their pricing of scientific books where they will bring into operation that other sad economic law of which the effect is that absolute returns diminish. There can be no great profit in publishing books at such high prices that nobody buys them.⁴

What will be the result if the present scale of prices for German periodicals continues? In order to judge the future, a summary of past conditions is desirable. The *Börsenblatt*, previously quoted, gives an interesting account of the history of the world recognition of German scientific publications. Before the war these publications were greatly used in this country and regarded as necessary for scientific research by American scientists. German scientific research had world recognition. C. W. Andrews, for many years librarian of the John Crerar Library, and himself a chemist, stated at the beginning of the

³ "Cost of Biological Books in 1928," *Quarterly Review of Biology*, III (December, 1928), pp. 600 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 601-602.

TABLE I
COMPARISON OF COSTS OF GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS

(1)	German Periodicals ^a	French Periodicals ^b	English Periodicals ^c	American Periodicals
	(21) (2)	(10) (3)	(8) (4)	(11) (5)
Average annual cost Iowa State College 1924	\$31.87	\$ 6.12	\$10.34	\$10.84
Average cost per page 1924 .....	.0174	.0083	.0181	.0088
Average annual cost Iowa State College 1925	38.35	6.25	10.20	10.81
Average cost per page 1925 .....	.0198	.0103	.0158	.0089
Average annual cost Iowa State College 1930	70.97	8.25	11.20	10.16
Average cost per page 1930 .....	.0378	.0117	.0137	.0082
Average length of article in pages	22.3	38.2	11.8	15.7
Average number of current subscriptions in United States ^d	42.5	37.1	53.2	68.3

^a Of these 21, 4 were not taken by Iowa State College in 1924 and are not included in 1924 averages.

^b Of these 10, 5 were not taken by Iowa State College in 1924 and are not included in 1924 averages.

^c Of these 8, 2 were not taken by Iowa State College in 1924 and are not included in 1924 averages.

^d According to Union List and Supplement 1927-31.

century that in his opinion the first course in chemistry should be one in German.

During the war the German language in this country was under a cloud; the teaching of German in our high schools and colleges was to a large extent discontinued; the use of German research material was necessarily greatly curtailed. The increasing recognition of the scientific work of Germany which had existed up to 1914 came to a sudden end. It was found that, if necessary, American scientific research, although greatly handicapped, could exist without the current German scientific publications.

Since the war the change in attitude in this country has been rapid. German courses have been reintroduced into our schools. Our research and educational institutions are requiring more and more that members of their staffs have a thorough knowledge of German. German scientific literature has been receiving during the last ten years a steadily increasing recognition.

Is this trend again to be reversed? And shall we be compelled to discontinue our use of German scientific publications through our inability to pay the high prices charged? Such a procedure would be a decided handicap to research work in this country. The burden of the high cost of German publications which has been steadily increasing for the last ten years is more than our budgets can possibly stand, and more than we are justified in paying, in the opinion of many university administrators. Must we come to the state when we shall be obliged to say to the research workers, to the professors who use our libraries, that we cannot afford to supply them with the material published in Germany, that the results of German scientific research must be made known to them only through abstracts or *Referate*? Such a use is far from satisfactory; but if the present cost continues it may be necessary.

As far as our own libraries are concerned, we can cancel our subscriptions; we can make one copy of publications, such as the various sections of the *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Biologie*, serve a number of different universities which are now taking it. We in this country could probably, if necessary, cut by eighty per cent our subscriptions to these high-priced German periodicals, and rely on the abstracts and the intercirculation of these periodicals among the libraries concerned. Mr. Bay, of the John Crerar Library, writes in a letter as follows:

The increase in prices makes it impossible for any of us to make a definite and reasonable budget.

Our budgets are increasing all the time, but the money is wholly disproportionate to the educational development resulting from their use. . . . I am conferring at present with my brother-librarians in the city in an effort to distribute the burden equally, and especially to avoid duplication of the most burdensome of this material.

Iowa State College has already arranged with her sister university, the State University of Iowa, to consider together which periodicals might be canceled by one of the two institutions. There will be some loss in efficiency. There is a greater danger, however. The cancellation of a considerable number of subscriptions may mean increased prices for the remaining subscribers. These increased prices will cause further cancellations, which conceivably might result eventually in the cessation of such publications—a most serious loss to research throughout the world.

Certain possibilities have been mentioned by the *Börsenblatt* as to measures which could be taken to create increased demand. Possibly decreases in price would automatically increase demand not immediately but eventually. These measures proposed in the *Börsenblatt* apply more to books than to periodicals. There are some suggestions, however, partly implied in those given in the *Börsenblatt*, which might be offered.

First, limit the length of the articles. Condense the material. As stated in the *Börsenblatt*, the scholar should not be so "awkward" as always to begin with Adam and Eve in the presentation of the problem. Much of the historical introduction could be omitted. Table I gives the average length of articles in the German scientific magazines as compared with the average length of articles in English, American and French. Articles in German magazines, as noted, are double the length of the English, about fifty per cent longer than the American. The inclusion of some monographic periodicals in the French list invalidates to some extent a comparison with the French.

Second, limit not only the poorly written works, as stated in the *Börsenblatt*, but also the less important articles from the standpoint of research. Many articles are published which ought not to be published. Indeed, this complaint does not apply only to German scientific publications. It is more serious, however, in the case of the German periodicals since they are issued at such high prices.

Third, attempt to compensate for decrease in cost by increasing the number of subscribers. It is believed that the number of subscriptions to these high-priced German periodicals will eventually be greatly de-

creased. American libraries cannot afford to pay present prices. If wholesale cancellations occur, the result may be unfortunate. If the German publishers will attempt to decrease prices and increase the number of subscribers, the continuance of our use of the most valuable scientific research work of Germany may not be threatened.

Those who have been in any contact whatsoever with scientific research have a great admiration for the research publications of German scientists. There is a keen appreciation in this country of the difficulties of German publishers. No attempt is made here to minimize these difficulties. Apparently, however, the present tendency in price will limit more and more the use of the original publications of German scientists. This limitation will result from a decrease in subscriptions, thus starting a vicious circle that may even threaten the existence of these publications. The suggestions are offered in a desire to make possible a continued use in this country of the greatly esteemed German scientific publications.

In order that the immensely valuable records of German scientific research may continue to be available, it is hoped that American scientific organizations and the American Library Association will consult with similar organizations in Germany to find some solution to the difficulties caused by the increasing high prices of German scientific publications. It would be regrettable if the study and use of the German language in this country should revert to the conditions prevailing during the war; if German scientific publications, except through abstracts, should no longer be available to the scientists here.

THE TITLES OF THE FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS USED IN COMPILING TABLE I

GERMAN—

Anatomischer Anzeiger
Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie
Berichte über die gesamte Biologie (Abt. B.)
Biochemische Zeitschrift

Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten (Erste Abt. Originale)
Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten (Erste Abt. Referate)
Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten (Zweite Abt. Referate)
Gartenbauwissenschaft
Jahresbericht Neurologie und Psychiatrie
Just's Botanischer Jahresbericht
Strahlentherapie (Originale, Sonderband)
Virchows Archiv für Pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie
Zeitschrift für die gesamte Anatomie (Erste Abt.)
Zeitschrift für die gesamte Anatomie (Zweite Abt.)
Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin
Zeitschrift für Physik
Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Biologie (Abt. A, B, C, D, E.)

FRENCH—

Académie de Médecine (Bulletin)
Annales de Parasitologie Humaine et Comparée
Annales de Physique
Archives de Biologie
Archives de Morphologie Générale et Experimentale
Archives de Zoologie Experimentale et Générale
Institut Pasteur (Annales)
Société Botanique de France (Bulletin)
Société de Chimie Biologique (Bulletin)
Société de Pathologie Exotique (Bulletin)

ENGLISH—

Annals of Botany
Biochemical Journal
British Journal of Radiology
Journal of Anatomy
Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology
Journal of Physiology
Quarterly Journal of Medicine
Royal Society of Medicine (Proceedings)

AMERICAN—

American Journal of Anatomy
American Journal of Botany
American Journal of Pathology
American Journal of the Medical Sciences
Endocrinology
Journal of Biological Chemistry
Journal of Comparative Neurology
Journal of Experimental Medicine
Journal of Experimental Zoology
Physical Review
Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics

We educate people to be doctors, lawyers, farmers and teachers; why not educate them to love books, to read books, to build private libraries, yes, even to collect books for their literary worth, their historic interest or as a good business investment? When we do this, books will occupy a larger place in the life of the nation, and the cultural life of our colleges will be greatly stimulated.

—EDWIN OSGOOD GROVER.

An American Library in Greece

By CLARENCE G. LOWE

Librarian, The Gennadius Library, Athens, Greece

THE GENNADIUS LIBRARY came into the possession of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as the gift of Dr. Joannes Gennadius and his wife. Distinguished Greek scholar and diplomat, Dr. Gennadius had long been known as a great collector of books and his private library had attracted the attention of bibliophiles by its many rare items and of scholars by its rich contents. Desiring to keep intact his unique collection as a worthy memorial to his father, George Gennadius, and at the same time to make it more available for scholars and students of all nations, he offered to give it to the American School at Athens on condition that the books be suitably housed in a special building erected for that purpose and that funds be provided for the administration and development of the library. This generous offer was gladly accepted by the Trustees of the School and so the unrivalled collection passed into American hands. Money for the erection of the building was appropriated by the Carnegie Foundation and a suitable tract of ground adjacent to the American School on the lower slope of Mt. Lycabettus was given by the Greek Government. The library was formally dedicated and opened to the public in April, 1926.

Built of white Naxian marble on classic lines, the Gennadeion with its gardens is one of the beauty spots of Athens and annually attracts many visitors. The building is as practical in its arrangement as it is beautiful. The books are shelved on stacks along the walls and in alcoves at both ends of the large reading-room, which occupies most of the interior. Opening from the main room are offices and studies as well as a special room devoted to the Family Collection of the donor and another which contains the Byron Collection of books and relics. A large vault in the basement insures the safe storage of rare and unique volumes. Grilled cabinets and glass cases in the reading-room provide for the display of fine bindings. The stacks are of metal and all the library equipment is of the American type. Connected with the main building by lofty colonnades of Ionic columns are the living-quarters of the librarian and the residence of the Annual Professor of the School.

The task of arranging the books on the shelves and making a card catalog of the collection fell to the lot of the first librarian, Dr. Gilbert Campbell Scoggin. All the items contained in the library have now been cataloged on cards under the name of the author or editor. A subject catalog is being made. According to the provisions of the deed of gift, as soon as practicable a complete catalog will be published on the principle of classification which Dr. Gennadius had devised and used in his preliminary catalogs. The preparation of this general catalog is a task of no slight magnitude in view of the many rare items, incunabula, first editions, association copies, special bindings, etc., which demand complete and accurate bibliographical description. Work on it is in progress, however, and it is hoped that the first volume may be ready for publication in the very near future. Until it is complete the full resources of the Gennadeion in detail will not be known except to those who have an opportunity to work among its shelves. I shall try, however, in the compass of this short article, by an enumeration of the various sections into which the collection falls, to give some general idea of its scope and range.

In one respect the Gennadeion differs from all other famous libraries. Almost without exception the books have to do, directly or indirectly, with Greece and the Greeks. From the very beginning of his collecting activity, and he began as a small boy, Dr. Gennadius directed his efforts toward securing everything that would shed light on the history and culture of the Hellenic race from earliest times down to the present day. As a result of this well-defined purpose, the library in its limited field is probably the most complete in the world.

The great achievement of Greek literature is represented by collected editions of the writers from Homer to the living authors of today. The section of Ancient Greek Classics numbers some six thousand items and contains an almost complete series of first editions of the classical authors as well as some of the latest products of modern critical scholarship. The gem of the collection is a superb copy of the *Editio Princeps* of Homer published by the Nerli brothers of Florence

in 1488. The names of such eminent Greek editors as Chrysoloras, Lascaris, Marcus Masurus will often be found on title page, in preface, or in colophon, while many of the volumes have come from the libraries of famous scholars, such as Stephanus, Boissonade, Villoison, Casaubon, Brunck, Comparetti, and others, and are enriched by manuscript notes from the hands of their former owners. The work of all the early Greek presses is represented, beginning with the first book ever printed with Greek type. Noteworthy are several volumes printed on vellum, among them the *Editio Princeps* of Lucian, of which the only other copy so printed is in the Laurentian Library in Florence.

The sections on Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature offer more of interest to the scholar, since these periods are usually not so well represented in our libraries and it would be difficult to find elsewhere a collection as large and as complete as that of the Gennadeion. The mediaeval period is represented not only by the works written in the purist language, the usual literary medium of Byzantine historians, theologians, and rhetoricians, but also by the rarer documents in

which the idiom of the people, the so-called "Vulgar Greek," found expression. The Modern Greek section contains among many other rarities the three successive editions of Nikolaos Lukanos' version of the *Iliad*, the first of which is reputed to be the first book in Modern Greek which was ever set up in type. Of particular interest are the very early Venetian editions issued in small numbers on cheap paper as typical *Volksbücher*, of which the library possesses several unknown even to Emile Legrand, the great bibliographer of mediæval and modern Greek. Worthy of mention is the only known copy of the first edition of *Erotokritos*, the Cretan drama of the sixteenth century, which still maintains its popularity among the Greeks. Interesting is a collection of catalogs of early Greek publishers, and specimens of the work of the first modern Greek presses, including the first book ever printed in Athens, a collection of the lyric poems of Christopoulos, dated 1825.

The History Section includes more than 6,500 items, covering every period in the long and illustrious history of the Greek people. Mention should first be made of the collected works, often including the successive editions,



General View of the Gennadius Library in Athens with Mt. Lycabettus in the Background

of a number of eminent historians of Greece, among them being Thirlwall, Grote, Leake, Fallmerayer, Finlay, Gibbon, Lebeau, Buchon, le Comte de Riant, Legrand, Constantine Sathas, S. P. Lambros, and many others. Byzantine history fills a large section and contains all the important works on the subject. Of greatest interest, however, are undoubtedly the sections dealing with the modern period, classified under the captions, War of Independence, Kingdom of Greece, and The Eastern Question. Here the historian of modern Greece will find a mine of information which it would be difficult to duplicate in any other library. Many of the items are in the form of pamphlets, single issues of journals, and other fugitive pieces, which were issued in very small editions in Greece during the struggle for independence, and which are, generally speaking, unobtainable at the present time. The historical section is not confined to books about Greece alone, but includes much material for Balkan and Near Eastern affairs in general.¹

Of great importance for the student of Greek life and customs is the large section devoted to Geography and Travels. Not only does it include all the standard works on the geography and ethnography of Greece and the Near East with collections of maps and atlases, but it also contains the published accounts of a long series of travelers, among them being pilgrims and merchants, historians and archaeologists, poets and artists, diplomats and statesmen, as well as mere tourists, who visited the Levant from the fifteenth century to the present day.

Under Theology are grouped some 3,000 items, including over 300 editions of the *Bible* in Greek and in other languages. The liturgies of the Greek Orthodox Church are represented by a large collection of Service-Books, its theology by the works of the eminent Greek theologians. The external and internal history of the Eastern Church in its various branches can be studied in detail in the treatises of ecclesiastical writers and in the records of the Councils.

The Greek language, ancient, mediaeval, and modern, finds full treatment in the works grouped under Science of Language, The Greek Language, and Pronunciation. Of special interest are rare editions of the older grammarians, Joannes Glykys, Thomas Magister, Manuel Chrysoloras, Theodoros Gazes, etc., of whose linguistic publications the library

has an almost complete collection. Modern Greek in all its dialects is well represented with the extensive literature that grew up about the so-called "Language Question," the dispute between the adherents of the purist and the supporters of the colloquial idiom. Dr. Gennadius was especially interested in the subject of the pronunciation of Greek, about which he himself has written a short treatise, and his collection on this subject is unusually complete.

The section of Art and Archaeology includes a great number of illustrated works, many rare and some unique, containing as they do the original drawings of the artist. Mention can only be made of the collections on Music, which contain valuable material on the musical notation of the Byzantine and the chants of the Greek Church, on Natural Science, and on Biography. Unique in its special character is the Korais Collection, including all the numerous publications of this great Greek scholar and author, theological and medical treatises, critical editions of the ancient classics, political pamphlets, letters, etc. Of especial interest to English-speaking visitors in the library is the Byron Collection, containing not only books by, and about, the great English Philhellene, but also numerous relics associated with his memory. In a separate room are shelved in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift the published works of George Gennadius and other members of the donor's family, and of the donor. The section of Bibliography includes the principal bibliographical hand-books, a large number of catalogs of publishers and of libraries, as well as many books about printing, binding, and the care of books. In the Periodical section are found rare and complete files of early Greek newspapers as well as sets of the principal journals which cover the special field of the library.

In addition to the printed books the Gennadeion possesses a great amount of supplementary material. The Manuscript Section consists of some 200 items, of which sixty-five are Greek codices of theological, historical, philosophical and grammatical content. Among the manuscripts are a number of unpublished documents of great importance for the history of modern Greece and Eastern affairs. The library has also a large and probably unique collection of some 40,000 wood-cuts, engravings, and photographs, relating to Greek history, topography, archaeology, costumes, etc. These are classified according to subject-matter and are contained in large scrap-books. Supplementary to this collection are many hundreds of specimen numbers of newspapers

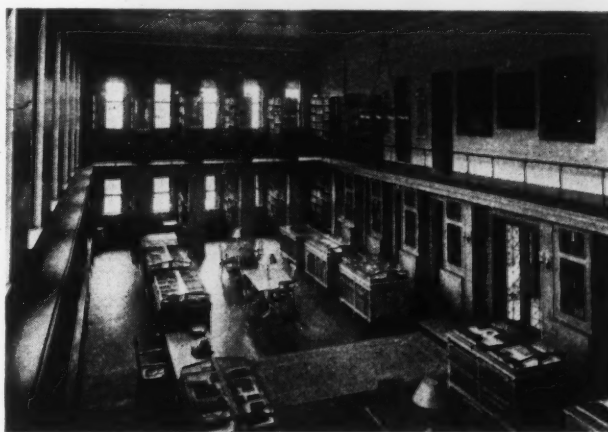
¹ Dr. William Miller, the distinguished historian of mediaeval and modern Greece, has written an excellent account of the historical material to be found in the Gennadeion. It appeared in the *Journal of Modern History*, Vol. II (1930), 612-628.

and periodicals issued in Greece and the Levant, or by Greeks abroad. Valuable material on recent Greek history is also contained in an immense quantity of clippings from Greek, English, and other newspapers and journals dating from 1864 to the end of the Great War.

In this short summary of the contents of the Gennadius Library, I have confined myself to the enumeration of the principal sections, trying to give an idea of the material which would interest the student of Greek history and literature. There are, however, many items in the collection which irrespective of their value for purposes of scholarship would be interesting to all lovers of beautiful books. The special collection of Fine Bindings numbers about 600 books, including specimens of the work of all the famous binders. Of great importance are the rare monastic bindings, all in excellent condition. Many of the modern bindings were executed after the designs and under the personal direction of Dr. Gennadius himself.² The interest attaching to many a volume is enhanced by the fact that it has come from the library of an eminent personage. Royal patrons of learning, popes and cardinals, scholars and bibliophiles are here represented. Many of these books contain the artistic book-plates of their former owners, or have on their bindings heraldic devices and coats-of-arms. Not a few are presentation copies and bear the autographs of distinguished men. Several volumes are extra-illustrated by rare plates and engravings.

²A number of specimen bindings from the library have been described and illustrated in *Selected Bindings from the Gennadius Library*, published by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1924.

The Gennadeion is, however, not primarily a bibliographical museum, but a library, a working library for the student and the scholar. It will be apparent from the résumé I have given that the original collection of Dr. Gennadius, although it covers every phase of Greek culture and life, is particularly rich in historical and literary material on mediaeval and modern Greece. And it is along these lines that the future development of the library will take place. Funds have been appropriated by the American School for the purchase of new publications and for the gradual acquisition of important sets and single volumes which are still lacking. Such a specialized library will fill an actual need in Athens and be a center of research for the many scholars who sojourn every year for a shorter or longer period in the Greek capital. While American students have always shown a commendable interest in ancient Greece, they have thus far neglected it almost completely, except in the fields of art and archaeology, Greece of the Middle Ages and Greece of Today. In most European universities Byzantine studies have long received recognition, and there are indications that American scholars as well are beginning to turn their attention to this important field of research. The Council of Learned Societies has recently appointed a special committee to canvass the situation and to encourage such studies in America. By the acquisition of the Gennadius Library the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has laid the foundation for future development along the lines of mediaeval research and has provided an American center for Byzantine studies in Greece.



Gennadius Library Reading Room

Hunslet Branch Library, Leeds, England

THE recently-opened branch library at Hunslet, Leeds, reflects the somewhat revolutionary ideas of function which are spreading rapidly in English librarianship. The old conception of the library as a mere collection of books is giving place to one that desires it to be a center of general culture. For this purpose it must be comfortable, pleasing to the eye, domestic rather than institutional. A definite attempt must also be made to attract custom, to encourage the use of the library. Naturally the "open-access" system is the only one possible with such ends in view.

This example of a small branch library is the fruit of close collaboration between Mr. J. E. Acfield, A. M. Inst. C.E., the City Engineer, and Mr. R. J. Gordon, F.L.A., the City Librarian. Together they have considered the minutest details in a serious attempt to express the new ideas in library planning and equipment.

Turning to the plan, we see that the usual wasteful entrance hall has been omitted in order to get the greatest possible area of floor for the rooms. The old conception of an "architectural" center to a library dies hard and can now be said to be moribund. The heart of any library is the card catalog, and here it is placed in precisely the right place, with "in" and "out" gangways on each side; the attendant can also supervise the Reading Room and Junior Library, and the planning is such that the area of glass screen is reduced to a minimum. Nothing does more to destroy the "domestic" feeling of a library and to make it "institutional" than the—too usual—large areas of glazed partitions.

The Lending Library is shelved on all four walls to a height of 6 feet 6 inches. The

absence of island bookcases gives a feeling of spaciousness. The bottom shelf, which is 1 foot 9 inches from the floor, is tilted, the better to reveal the book titles. It is interesting to note that the fiction is arranged in two tiers round the room. In planning this arrangement allowance was made for 66 per cent of the fiction being on loan, the non-fiction being given shelving to accommodate almost the entire stock. It will be seen that the horizontal arrangement will ease congestion at cases since by far the greatest demand is for fiction. A very restricted allowance has been made for growth; it is considered that, by effective discarding, a stock need scarcely

vary numerically. In order to draw attention to the diversity of the stock, troughs and slopes have been fitted to the pilasters, and here displays of books on particular subjects are arranged.

The Reading Room is equipped with tables for reading magazines, and round the walls are the usual newspaper slopes, which are lighted by a strip fitting at the top. As well as magazine racks, newspaper files are provided which are capable of taking six back numbers.

In the Junior Library the book-cases have been designed on the same lines as those in the adult library, and are 5 feet 8 inches in height. Four of the eight pilasters have the trough and slope fitting already described, and the remainder are fitted with the straight-forward reading slope. Two reference book-cases flank the fireplace and each has its own reading slope, while the card indexes are at the other end of the room near the staff enclosure. The whole room is given a cheerful appearance by the bright curtains, pictures and fire, and pleasant, comfortable furniture.



The Hunslet Branch Library, Leeds, England



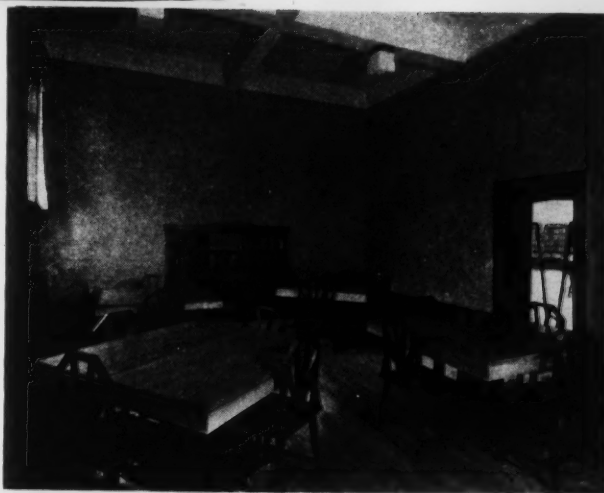
Left: Lending Library of the Hunslet Branch

Below: A Study Room with Bookcase For Reference Volumes

Below Left: The Junior Room

The provision of a Study Room, already common practice on the Continent, is growing in this country. Here there is a bookcase which contains reference volumes, and there is plenty of room for working. The furniture is simple, and, as can be seen from the plan, the windows are well screened from street noises.

The staff quarters have been more carefully considered than is usual. The work room, though small, is good, and the staff room has been comfortably furnished with a view to increasing the efficiency of the staff, who have to work for long stretches with only short intervals for meals. The



corridor which gives access to the staff room has been lined along one side with shelves for books awaiting binding or indexing, while magazines are filed in the work room.

In an attempt to arouse interest in books and to draw attention to the possibilities of a library, display windows have been arranged on either side of the main entrance in a position where they will catch the eye of the public. Here are shown copies of the latest books, and the windows are floodlit at night. The idea is an excellent and novel one, and the design of the cases is good. These windows are also visible from the entrance hall, and

there are further display stands in the lending library itself, placed near the card catalog.

In general, the interior of the library is light and spacious, good colors, curtains and pictures all give an air of comfort that is

noticeably lacking in many libraries, and the chairs, though they might be upholstered, are comfortable. The elevations are simple, 2-inch variegated rustic bricks and artificial stone being used. The cost of the building, excluding the site, was £12,700.



A Display Window, Floodlit at Night, Catches the Public's Eye

Newark's Branch Libraries in Department Stores

By JACOB DESCHIN

AFTER THREE YEARS, the idea of library branches in Newark's department stores has worked out so successfully that the members of the Newark, N. J., Public Library organization now consider as a happy reality what in its first stages was looked upon as a mere experiment.

It is a satisfaction to the Library that the suggestion came from one of the department stores, and not from the Library. In 1928, L. Bamberger & Company, one of the city's largest department stores, asked that a branch library be established in the store, stating in its request that both the library and the store would benefit from such an arrangement. At the recommendation of the late John Cotton Dana, the experiment was tried. Two years later, K. D. Kresge's, another large local store, asked for a branch library, and the request was granted.

The Central, or Bamberger Branch, is in a small store which has been taken over by the store to give access by separate entrance to its basement store. The library fills the store, and a broad stairway in the rear leads into the rug department in the basement below. A sign lettered on the window of this shop, reads: "Central Branch, Newark Public Library." To more definitely carry out the idea of a library, the Newark Museum has lent the branch a habitat group of birds, which is exhibited in the window.

The Broad Street Branch at Kresge's is within the store proper, on the seventh floor, where it shares in the general atmosphere of a department store. On this floor are located

the departments devoted to lamps, radios, pictures, and the restaurant, and the advertising and executive offices of the store. The branch library is situated in a convenient corner, quite close to the elevators. Library chairs and benches give an inviting look to the corner, and a few glass table cases contain exhibits

from the Museum. The librarian presides at a desk that guards access to the books and above the corner hangs a large sign reading, "Broad Street Branch Newark Public Library."

Library officials see in this arrangement a service to the business men and office workers in the downtown section of the city, who might not otherwise use the Library, and a convenience to resi-

dents of sections of the city remotely situated from other branches, and to those who prefer to select their reading while they shop. As the stores provide the light, heat, janitor and telephone service, the cost of running these department store branches is reduced to salaries and the book collections.

"The question occurs," say the Library officials, "why should a commercial concern, such as a department store, assume the expense of housing a public library? The direct answer, of course, can only be made by each firm for itself; but it is obvious that all large department stores strive to make themselves felt as institutions in their community. Every store is constantly seeking, as a matter of policy, to identify itself with the interests and life of the city it serves. Such 'institutional' promotion is good business. And what more effective method of achieving this end than working in association with the public library? It is safe to assume that a large part, if not a majority, of the customers of a large store are library users; it is probable also that they will be pleased to find that they may combine their shopping tours with their library visits.



The Broad Street Branch in Kresge's Store, Newark, N. J.

To others, the library serves as an attraction bringing them into the store; to see the noontime visitors to these branches is sufficient evidence of this. Recently Kresge's carried at the top of one of its full page advertisements in a local daily, the following statement, headed in large type:

"Over 20,000 books lent in seven months—that is the record of the Broad Street Branch of the Newark Public Library, located for your convenience on Kresge's seventh floor."

The Central Branch is in competition with two other libraries in the store, the "Extension Library," which is a collection of books provided by the Public Library for the special use of employees only, executives and juniors who want material relating to their jobs; and the store's rental library. But despite these two restricting handicaps, the Central Branch last year circulated 50,000 books!

The branch has a total collection of about 3,000 volumes, and special requests for non-fiction books (when available) are sent to the branch on the weekly trip of the library truck. No reference work is attempted beyond a complete set of the *New International Encyclopedia*. The branch is, of course, open only when the store is open. The personnel consists of one staff worker, with a part time assistant who is present daily from 1:00 until 6:00, with one afternoon off. Miss M. C. Bradley, who is in charge of the Central Branch, has described the atmosphere of this branch in the following manner:

"Being downtown, a major part of our borrowers are the young business men and women who find it inconvenient to get to a branch in the evenings. We direct scores of people to the Business Branch and incidentally serve as the recreation supplement to that institution.

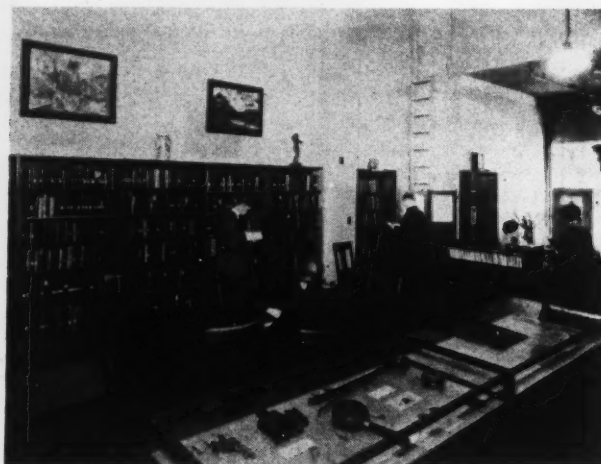
"We are noticeably busy between twelve and two, the lunch hour, and after four when the insurance offices close. The store force is all very friendly. Literally hundreds of co-workers have applied for cards."

The Broad Street Branch, possibly because it is younger than the Central Branch, has a smaller circulation. The branch gives special attention to store workers at Kresge's, whose principal demand is for books on advertising, interior decoration, and merchandising. If a new department is being started, or there is a difficult window to trim, or a new policy is being considered, the librarian is sure to know about it eventually in the demand for certain books.

The "branch museums" which are featured in every branch library in Newark are a part of both this branch as well as the Central Branch. At Broad Street there are three low table cases, the property of the Newark Museum, in which the exhibits are changed every six weeks.

Of this branch, Miss A. W. Lupton, librarian in charge, says:

"There is a curious contrast of business and library methods in Broad Street Branch. For example, we want the shelves empty, showing that the books are in the borrowers' homes, while the store executives want the shelves filled. Our almost ideal location on the executive floor provides an atmosphere of informality and friendliness and business. We are in the path as well to the restaurant which feeds from three to five hundred people daily. It is not unusual for customers to present their shopping card at our desk with a request for 'six books, please, and I will call for them after lunch.' Twice a day there is a half hour shopping period allowed the junior clerks which causes a library rush."



The Central, or Bamberger Branch, Serves the Downtown Section of Newark, N. J.

Librarian Authors

HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN, librarian of Brown University Library at Providence, Rhode Island, graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1905. He did graduate work at Princeton University, 1905-1907 and 1911-1912, receiving his Ph. D. degree in 1912. He also studied at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome from 1907 to 1908 and at the University of Munich, Germany, from 1908 to 1909. From 1909 to 1911 he was instructor in Classics at Princeton. It was during his first years at Princeton that Dr. Van Hoesen received his introduction to library work, studying paleography and writing his doctor's thesis on *Roman Cursive Writing* under the direction of the librarian, Dr. E. S. Richardson.

In 1912 Dr. Van Hoesen went to Western Reserve University as instructor in Classics and remained there until 1915. He then returned to Princeton to become curator of manuscripts and rare books in the library, and in 1916 was appointed assistant librarian, a position he held for thirteen years. In 1929 Dr. Van Hoesen was appointed associate librarian of Brown University and on July 1, 1931, became librarian.

In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Van Hoesen served for two months in 1918 as librarian at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and from 1920 to 1928 he served as trustee of the Princeton Public Library. He was also secretary of the American Library Institute for five years, his term ending December 31, 1930. In 1931 he was elected a member of the American Library Association Council and president of the Rhode Island Library Association. Since giving up the teaching of Greek and Latin, he has continued instructional work, in courses in paleography and bibliography, at Princeton and at Brown, and has served during three summer terms on the staff of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School.

Dr. Van Hoesen's interests outside of library administration have been chiefly in paleography and bibliography, and his publications have been usually on these subjects. His first book was *Roman Cursive Writing*, an enlargement of his Ph. D. thesis, published by the Princeton University Press in 1915. In 1928 his *Bibliography, Practical, Enumerative and Historical*, written in collaboration with Professor Frank K. Walter of the University of Minnesota, was published by Scribner's. This same year he edited and pub-



Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen

lished *Selective Cataloging*. He wrote the preface for F. Seymour Smith's *Classics in Translation*, published in 1931 by Scribner's. His chief work that year, however, was the publication, in collaboration with Professor A. C. Johnson, of *Papyri in the Princeton University Collections* (Johns Hopkins Studies in Archaeology, No. X, 1931). At an international meeting of Egyptologists and Papyrologists at Brussels in September, 1930, Dr. Van Hoesen read a paper on "Papyrus Studies in the United States." As a result of the interest expressed at that meeting, he and Professor Marcel Hombert of the University of Brussels are now preparing a bibliography of Greek papyrus studies, having received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies for carrying on this work, which was originally begun in 1913.

Dr. Van Hoesen's articles and reviews in the fields of Greek papyrus studies and library science have appeared in various archaeological and historical journals, but more frequently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and in the *Library Quarterly*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 15, 1932

NEW ORLEANS, the mecca of librarians during the last week in April, has a historical foundation and a historical past. Her entire character was brought from France, her qualities and her defects, but who thinks of her defects? Critical sister cities have said in the past that New Orleans is not enterprising enough, that she has not competition enough to her, but is this true and, if it is, shall this criticism be classed as a quality or a defect? She may be an indifferent contestant with other cities for trade development and popular extension, and millionaires may not be fond of coming to her in search of schemes, but is she not individual, interesting? And outranked as she may be in wealth and population, is there a city in the Union that could take precedence of her as graciously, and as gracefully, as she could yield it? Everyone knows at least something about the New Orleans of romance, the wonderful old French city living in its dreams on the banks of the Mississippi. G. W. Cable, in *Old Creole Days*, gives a glimpse of the romance of the place when he says, "To say nothing of the picturesque, sometimes you get sight of comfort, sometimes of opulence, through the unlatched wicket in some porte-cochère—red-painted brick pavement, foliage of dark palm or pale banana, marble or granite masonry and blooming parterres; or through a chink between some pair of heavy batten window-shutters, opened with an almost reptile wariness, your eye gets a glimpse of lace and brocade upholstery, silver and bronze, and much similar rich antiquity." Before the end of April the reading of such authors as Cable, Grace King, and Lyle Saxon—to mention only a few—will give a background of romance for the visit to this remarkable old city, but do not neglect the more recent materials also, such as that published in the November *World's Work* which deals with modern New Orleans. Linked up with the New Orleans of romance you must see the city of today, the second port in the United States with a population nearing 500,000, reaching out to a future as the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley.

CHARLES BROWN points out the serious condition that has arisen in relation to certain scientific periodicals and the danger threatened to scientific research as a whole. This hazard to research is not only based on the findings of the Iowa State College, where the cost of current periodicals has risen to an estimated cost of \$20,000 in 1932, but also of the John Crerar Library where the cost of German periodicals, in the field of medicine alone, was nearly \$3,000 in 1930. The cost of German scientific periodicals ranges from \$75 to \$150 per year because of the custom of a separate charge for each number rather than a yearly subscription rate. The extreme seriousness of the problem can be understood when it is realized that the average annual subscription of German periodicals in 1930 was over six times the cost of the English, seven times the cost of the American, and over eight times the cost of the French. Arranging with libraries in a near vicinity to combine subscriptions and thus share the expense, thereby canceling some subscriptions, is not a solution since the danger that a considerable cancellation might mean an even higher rate of subscription costs is then pertinent. It would indeed be regrettable if it should become necessary for libraries to prohibit the inclusion of German scientific research material except in abstract form, but in these days of retrenchment libraries cannot long go on carrying such an expensive load. It is to be hoped that the American scientific organizations and the American Library Association will consult with similar organizations in Germany and between them find some solution to this difficult problem.

"BOOK VULTURES or persons who deliberately mutilate volumes which are publicly owned and lent, either to save an illustration for themselves or to remove some statement to which they object," are described as "public enemies" in a statement issued by Clarence E. Sherman, librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library in the January 28th issue of the *Providence Journal*. A careful study made in this Library for six months last year showed a total of over 261 instances of mutilation and it is believed that many other instances escaped detection. The condition is not local and is growing more and more serious every year, but perhaps if other librarians would take the firm stand Mr. Sherman has in expressing his views for publication, these "book vultures" could be exterminated.

New Orleans Conference Program

Roosevelt Hotel—April 25-30

General Sessions

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Monday, April 25, 8:30 p.m.

Address of Welcome—T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, Baton Rouge, La.

Address of Welcome—Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans.

Creative Librarianship—Josephine Adams Rathbone, School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reception.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Tuesday, April 26, 10:00 a.m.

Business Session.

Cultural Problems and Prospects in the South—Edwin R. Embree, President, The Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Making a Regional Drama—Professor Frederick H. Koch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Tuesday, April 26, 8:30 p.m.

Joint session with Trustees Section.

The Public Library in American Civilization—Frank P. Graham, President, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Saturday, April 30, 2:30 p.m.

Address (speaker to be announced later).

Sections, Round Tables, Affiliated Organizations

A.I.A. COUNCIL

(Meetings will be open to members of the Association. Council members are asked to sit together near the front, center, and only Council members are expected to take part in the discussion.)

Monday, April 25, 10:00 a.m., and

Saturday, April 30, 10:00 a.m.

Retirement Annuities, by Harold F. Brigham, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky., chairman, Committee on Annuities and Pensions.

College Library Advisory Service, by Donald B. Gilchrist, University of Rochester Library, Rochester, N. Y., chairman, College Library Advisory Board.

Advisory Service on Library Work with Children and Adolescents in and out of School, by Grace D. Rose, Morristown Library, Morristown, N. J., chairman, Special Committee.

Recommendations of Committee on Committees—Henry O. Severance, University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Chairman.

ADULT EDUCATION ROUND TABLE

Monday, April 25, 12:30 p.m.

Monteleone Hotel

Topic: Adult Education in a Changing World. Luncheon meeting. Reservations should be sent to the chairman by Friday, April 22. Price \$1.

Organization of small groups to meet at various convenient times during the week, for the discussion of specific questions, according to the technique outlined in *The Process of Group Thinking*, by Harrison S. Elliott. This part of the program will be in charge of C. W. Mason, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. As soon as possible, those planning to participate should notify the chairman of specific questions they wish to discuss.

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Readers' Advisers Round Table. The European Depression and the General Reader—Douglas Waples, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Monteleone Hotel

General session. Reports from discussion groups, summarizing week's work, with conclusions drawn, and recommending problems for further discussion.

Reports from Committee on Library Radio Broadcasting, Readers' Advisers Round Table, and from any other group interested in adult education.

Brief survey of some phase of the European library situation—Douglas Waples, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Discussion.

Election of Continuing Adult Education Round Table Committee.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Topic: The Faculty of the Land Grant College Looks At Libraries. As Seen by the College President—Dr. Bradford Knapp, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

As Seen by the Agricultural Economist—Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, School of Commerce, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.

As Seen by the Field Worker—Mrs. J. R. Dale, Oklahoma Library Commission, Oklahoma City.

As Seen by the Librarian—Dr. Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

In view of the land-grant survey and Dr. Works' paper, what responsibilities fall upon the librarian in improving the service of land grant colleges?—Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College, Ames.

Work of the Committee on Cooperation with the American Society for Horticultural Science—James A. McMillen, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.

Round Table discussions. In charge of Cora Miltimore, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Business session.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

Address of welcome—Alice M. Magee, Louisiana State Library, New Orleans.

Response—John T. Vance, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

President's address—Rosamond Parma, Law Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Report of secretary-treasurer—Mrs. Lotus L. M. Mills, Sullivan and Cromwell, New York City.

Report of Committee on the Index and Journal—Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar Library, New York City.

Report of Committee on Regional Cooperation—F. B. Crossley, Elbert H. Gary Law Library, Northwestern University, Chicago.

Communications and announcement of committees.

Wednesday, April 27, 9:30 a.m.

Round Table.

Report on a Proposed Program of Expanded Activities for the American Association of Law Libraries—William R. Roalfe, Law Library, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Report of Committee on Education for Law Librarianship—Thomas S. Dabagh, Legislative Counsel Bureau of California.

Reference Work in a Law Library—Frances D. Lyon, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

The Common Law and Its Relation to the Development of Law Libraries in the United States—Frank E. Chipman.

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries.

Thursday, April 28, 7:00 p.m.

Joint banquet with the National Association of State Libraries.

Friday, April 29, 9:30 a.m.

Report of Committee on Reprinting of Articles in Legal Periodicals—Helen S. Moylan, Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Report of Committee on Supplement to Handlist of American Statute Law—Edward H. Redstone, State Library, Boston.

Report of Committee on New Members—Lawrence H. Schmehl, New York County Lawyers Association.

Report of Committee on Bar Association Reports—A. J. Small, Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Subject Headings in a Law Library of under Fifty Thousand Volumes—G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

Speaker, Helen Newman, Law Library, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Report of Committee on Appropriation for County Law Libraries—Sumner Wheeler, Essex County Law Library.

Report of Committee on Appropriation for Law School Libraries—Helen S. Moylan, Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Report of Committee on Appropriation for Bar Association Libraries—H. L. Stebbins, Social Law Library.

Report of Committee on Appropriation for State Libraries—Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.

Report of Committee on Appropriation for Court Libraries—B. G. Arkebauer, State Supreme Court Library, Springfield, Ill.

Report of Committee on List of Law Libraries in Standard Legal Directory—Anne M. Ryan, Eighth Judicial District Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Report of Committee on Memorials in State Reports—G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

Pamphlets, Their Collection and Classification in Law Libraries—Mrs. J. Wesley Cupp, Law Library, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Report of the Resolutions Committee.

Report of the Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

ART REFERENCE ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

The Literature of Southern Art—Ellsworth Woodward, director emeritus, School of Art, H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Round Table on Special Groups and Special Collections.

Modern Architecture and Allied Arts—Winfred Fehrenkamp, Avery Library, Columbia University, New York City.

The Costume Bibliography of the Grosvenor Library—Augustus H. Shearer and Florence C. Fuchs, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Japanese Illustrated Books in the Art Institute of Chicago—Alice P. Bixby, Ryerson Library, Art Institute, Chicago.
Committee reports.

Wednesday, April 27, 12:30 p.m.

Luncheon.

Discussion of Southern and Negro Folk Music.

Those wishing to attend the luncheon should notify the round table secretary before the conference begins.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Closed session.

Ways and Means of Limiting the Number of Library School Students—Sydney B. Mitchell, University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley.

Possibilities of Developing Satisfactory Aptitude Tests for Prospective Library School Students, including a Study of Similar Tests Available in Other Fields—Harriet E. Howe, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver.

Report of the Committee on Supply and Demand—Carleton B. Joeckel, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Report of the Committee on Student Load—Ernest J. Reece, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City.

Friday, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

Joint session with Professional Training and Training Class Sections.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Friday, April 29, 8:30 p.m.

BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Joint meeting with Professional Training Section.

Topic: Summer Sessions in Library Service and its Problems.

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Closed session.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES SESSION

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

The Public Library and the Economic Problems of a Changing World—Louise B. Krause, H. M. Byllesby and Company, Chicago.

Some Books on the Economic Problems of a Changing World—Isabella M. Cooper, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York City.

Discussion.

Business Meeting.

CATALOG SECTION

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

General session. Business meeting, with reports of section committees.

Topics: A Necessary Adjustment for Libraries in the Changing World, and Progress in Cooperative Cataloging. Discussion of findings of the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging, and a consideration of related subjects.

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Small Libraries Round Table.

Topics: Cataloging to Meet the Demands of the Modern Public, and Training of Catalogers to Meet Present Day Demands in Small Libraries.

Large Libraries Round Table.

Topic: In the Field of Cataloging, What Can the Large Libraries of Today Legitimately Expect of Library School Graduates? Discussion by library administrators, catalogers, and library school faculty members.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Monday, April 25, 2:30 p.m.

General session.

Administrative Free-Wheeling—Charles E. Rush, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

The Soft Answer—Isabel Howell, Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville, Tenn.

From Another Angle—Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Librarian and Scholarship—Charles B. Shaw, Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore, Pa.

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

Round Table for Administrators of the Larger College, University, and Reference Libraries.

(Limited to the librarian and one assistant each of institutions having a total annual budget in excess of \$30,000.) There will be no fixed program. Some of the discussion will probably center around the reproduction of manuscripts and rare books and the physical care of such material.

Round Table for Reference Librarians.

Topic: Problems in Public Library Reference Service to Students. Discussion.

County Wide Reference Service—Nora Crimmins, Public Library, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Technology Reference Department—David Ashley Hooker, Technology Department, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala. Discussion.

Round Table for Librarians and Staff Members of College and University Libraries.

Topic: Encouraging Reading among College Students. The Reader's Adviser Meets the College Graduate—Jennie M. Flexner, Public Library, New York City.

Other speakers to be announced.

COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION

Monday, April 25, 2:30 p.m.

Business Meeting.

Topic: Specialized Training for County Librarians.

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

Joint meeting with League of Library Commissions and Trustees Section.

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Joint meeting with League of Library Commissions and Trustees Section.

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Joint meeting with League of Library Commissions, Trustees Section, and National Association of State Libraries.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Saturday, April 23, 10:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Closed sessions.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Monday, April 25, 2:30 p.m.

Closed session.

Saturday, April 30, 8:30 p.m.

Closed session.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

Topic: Salvaging the Human Product of the Machine Age.

Adapting Bibliotherapy to the Patient's Needs in the Changing Social Order—Florence Sytz, Department of Sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans.

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Report of the Committee on Standards—Virginia Krammer, Bradford Academy Library, Bradford, Mass.

Library Instruction in the Junior Colleges of the Southern Association—Zona Peek, Edinburg College Library, Edinburg, Tex.

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Professional Reading of Junior College Stu-

dents—Dorothy Schumacher, Crane Junior College Library, Chicago.

Recreational Reading of Junior College Students—Margaret Corcoran, Springfield Junior College Library, Springfield, Ill.

Training for Junior College Librarianship—Willard O. Mishoff, Library, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE

Monday, April 25, 10:00 a.m.

Brief presentations to be followed by discussions:

Bringing Cannons' Bibliography up to date?—Report on possibilities and recommendations—Robert Miller, University of Iowa Library, Ames.

Recommended subjects for special investigation by individuals or by committees of the group—J. Perriam Danton, A. L. A. Headquarters.

How well have library schools trained their students to meet the actual problems in library work?

and

To what extent is specialized library training as represented by a second year in library school desirable?—Mildred C. Clapp, Business Branch, Newark Public Library, N. J.

Announcement of plans for social gatherings of Junior Members during the conference—Foster Mohrhardt, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor—Chairman, Junior Members Social Committee.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Three joint sessions with County Libraries and Trustees sections. See those programs.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Business meeting.

LENDING SECTION

Topic: The Library in the Changing World.
Friday, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

Shall it be for *all the people*? Affirmative, Jennie M. Flexner, Public Library, New York City; Negative, Milton J. Ferguson, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Discussion: From the firing line. Five-minute talks from different sections.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Should the popular demand for current ephemeral books be met by rental rather than by public libraries? Affirmative, Frederic G. Melcher, *Publishers' Weekly*; negative, Marilla W. Freeman, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Discussion.

LIBRARIES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ROUND TABLE

Meeting canceled. Prison library work will

probably be discussed at a League of Library Commissions meeting.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS ROUND TABLE

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

A Plan for Providing Architectural and Engineering Information to Building Committees—Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Influence of Climate on Library Architecture—Clarence E. Sherman, Public Library, Providence, R. I.

Topic: New Library Equipment.
Discussion.

LIBRARY EXTENTION BOARD

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Business meeting.

LIBRARY RADIO BROADCASTING ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Monday, April 25, 10:30 a.m.

Business meeting.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Monday, April 25, 2:30 p.m.

Address of Welcome—Alice M. Magee, Louisiana State Library, New Orleans.

Response—President's address.

Report—Secretary-Treasurer.

Appointment of Committees.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Membership—Mabel R. Gillis, California.

Statesman's Yearbook for the U. S.—Harison J. Conant, Vermont.

Insignia—Irma A. Watts, Pennsylvania.

State Exchanges—Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, Michigan.

Unified Organization in State Libraries—Henry E. Dunnack, Maine

Reports: Budgets during Depression; New Legislation.

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Joint meeting with Public Documents Committee.

Public Affairs Information Service—Rollin A. Sawyer, Jr., Public Library, New York City.

Report on A. L. A. Annuities Plan—Harriet M. Skogh, Illinois.

Memorials: Melvil Dewey—George S. Godard, Connecticut; Charles F. D. Belden—Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts.

Report of Committee on Clearing House for Public Documents—Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island.

Discussion.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Joint meeting with County Libraries Section,

League of Library Commissions and Trustees Section.

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Joint meeting with the American Association of Law Libraries.

Work of the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau—Henry W. Toll, director, Chicago.

Legal Literature of Georgia—Ella M. Thornton, Georgia.

The William W. Cook Legal Research Library—Hobart Coffey, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor.

Thursday, April 28, 7:00 p.m.

Joint banquet with the American Association of Law Libraries.

Toastmaster—George S. Godard, Connecticut.

Greetings—Alice Magee, Rosamond Parma and Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser.

Address—speaker to be announced later.

Friday, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

New Library Buildings—Louis J. Bailey, Indiana.

Drama in Libraries—Grace M. Sherwood, Director, Legislative Bureau, R. I.

Newspaper Collections in a State Library—Thomas P. Martin, Library of Congress.

Business meeting. Reports of the Resolutions and Nominating Committees.

Election of Officers. Induction into office.

ORDER AND BOOK SELECTION ROUND TABLE

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Topic: Getting Together with the Publisher. Publishers' Report on Major Problems in Library Book Buying, based on Karl Brown's

"What the Public Library Wants," LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 15, 1931. (Speaker, representing National Association of Book

Publishers, to be announced later.)

A Liaison Service—Emily V. D. Miller, American Library Association, Chicago.

Topic: Meeting the Depression—Order and Book Selection.

Symposium (ten-minute discussions)—John A. Lowe, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.;

Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. (speaker, representing Cleveland, to be

announced later.)

PERIODICALS SECTION

Monday, April 25, 2:30 p.m.

Topic: Periodicals in the New World.

Future Work of the Periodicals Section—Report of I. Charlotte Campbell, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn., chairman, Committee on Three-Year Program.

Periodicals and Future Scholarship—Charles W. Smith, University of Washington Library, Seattle, Wash.

Some Periodicals Problems of Social Science Abstracts—H. C. Engelbrecht, Social Science Abstracts, New York.
Discussion.

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Topic: Use of Business Magazines in Libraries,
In the Large Public Libraries—Julia Ideson, Public Library, Houston, Tex.
In the Medium Sized Public Library—Arralee Bunn, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
In the College Library—Guelda H. Elliott, Commerce Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Training in Meeting Their Problems—Faith E. Smith, Library School, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Discussion.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Joint session with Board of Education for Librarianship. See program of that board.

Friday, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

Joint session with Association of American Library Schools and Training Class Section.
Debate: Resolved that the Training Class Is Passing—Clarence E. Sherman will lead the negative discussion. Leader of affirmative side to be announced.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Monday, April 25, 9:00—10:00 a.m.

Meetings with Executive Board and representatives of group holding meetings during conference.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Topic: Depository Library Legislation.

PUBLICITY ROUND TABLE

Monday, April 25, 2:30 p.m.

Topic: Publicity in 1932—a Symposium.
Discussion of publicity from the standpoint of present economic and social conditions, by Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Carl Vitz, Public Library, Toledo, O., and others.

Saturday, April 30, 9:00 a.m.

Business meeting of Publicity Committee.

READER'S ADVISERS ROUND TABLE

See Adult Education Round Table.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Address: Speaker to be announced later.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Discussion.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Tuesday, April 26, 8:00 a.m.

School Library Supervisors' breakfast.

Wednesday, April 27, 8:00 a.m.

Teachers College Librarians and Librarians of Special Educational Collections Group Breakfast. Send reservations as soon as possible to Mildred Harrington, School of Library Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Business meeting.

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

School Library Training Round Table. Lucile F. Fargo, Library School, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., discussion leader.

Symposium: Current Practice in the Training of Part-time Librarians. Speakers, Anna Clark Kennedy, State Department of Education, Albany, New York; Marie S. Alfonso, University of Washington Library School, Seattle, Wash.; Harriet E. Howe, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Colo.; Lois F. Shortess, Louisiana State Department of Education, Baton Rouge.

Discussion.

Teachers College Librarians and Librarians of Special Educational Collections Round Table. Anne V. Jennings, Nebraska State Teachers College Library, Kearney, Neb., discussion leader.

Office of Education Library—Sabra W. Vought, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Professorship of Books and Student Reading—Grace Palmer, Southwest State Teachers College, Springfield, Mo.

Achieving and Falling Short of Standards in Teacher Training Institutions in the South—Jackson E. Towne, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Improvement of Library Facilities in Teacher Training Institutions—G. W. Rosenlof, State Department of Public Instruction, Lincoln, Neb.

Thursday, April 28, 6:30 p.m.

School Libraries Section dinner. Reservations should be placed as soon as possible with Mrs. Mae Parkinson Webb, 7429 Hampson Street, New Orleans. After April 25, reservations will be cared for at the School Libraries Booth.

Friday, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

Table. Oscar H. McPherson, Lawrenceville Junior-Senior High School Librarians Round

School Library, Lawrenceville, N. J., discussion leader.

The High School Library in the Changing World—Mrs. Mae Parkinson Webb, New Orleans.

Five minute talks and discussions of problems such as Present-day Budget Problems, Classroom Libraries, Teacher-Use, Professional and Personal, of the School Library.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Joint session with Section for Library Work with Children.

The Changing School Curriculum and the Library—Lesley Newton, Public Library, Lakewood, O.

To-day's Children—Ralph E. Boothby, Metairie Park Country Day School, New Orleans, La.

The World that Does Not Change—Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, Chicago.

Schoolboy Readers, Gentle and Otherwise—Oscar H. McPherson, Lawrenceville School Library, Lawrenceville, N. J.

Saturday, April 30, 10:00 a.m.

General session.

The Library Project of the National Survey of Secondary Education—B. Lamar Johnson, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The School Library and the Unusual Child, Retarded or Gifted—Olive Powers, Greenfield Elementary School, Pittsburgh.

Elementary School Library Service as it is and should be—Edith A. Lathrop, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Standards for the Training of School Librarians—Doak S. Campbell, Division of Surveys and Field Studies, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Topic: Library Work with Children in a Changing World.

The Children's Department and the Home: Enlisting the Parents' Interest in Children's Reading—Mary Cox, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

The Children's Department and the Community:

The Value of a Community Survey of Children's Reading—Marian A. Webb, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Children's Departments and the Children's Theater—Vera Schott, City Library, Wichita, Kan.

The Children's Department and the International Spirit:

Your neighbor, Mexico—Count René d'Harnoncourt, illustrator of children's books.

Presentation of the Newbery Medal.

Thursday, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

Business meeting.

Friday, April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Joint session with School Libraries Section.

Friday, April 29, 8:30 p.m.

Marionette play: "At the Sign of the Bible and Sun" (the name of John Newbery's shop).

The play will be presented by the John Newbery Troupe of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston.

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

Saturday, April 30, 10:00 a.m.

Book Problems without books—Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Discussion led by Ralph C. McDade, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Negro Library Service—Hoyland Lee Wilson, Carnegie Public Library, Clarksdale, Miss.

Discussion led by Nora Crimmins, Public Library, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Small Library and Radio Programs—Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, former assistant, Board on the Library and Adult Education, A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago.

Discussion.

Report of Nominating Committee.

TRAINING CLASS SECTION

Monday, April 25, 10:00 a.m.

Friday, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

Joint meeting with Professional Training Section and Association of American Library Schools.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

Joint meeting with County Libraries Section and League of Library Commissions.

Topic: Library Dividends to the Community;
(a) Cash Dividends; (b) Social Dividends;
(c) Rural Dividends.

Mary Mims, state community worker, Baton Rouge, La., will speak on Rural Dividends.

Tuesday, April 26, 8:30 p.m.

Joint meeting with third general session.

Wednesday, April 27, 10:00 a.m.

Joint session with County Libraries Section and League of Library Commissions.
Conference with representatives of national organizations.

Wednesday, April 27, 2:30 p.m.

Joint session with County Libraries Section, League of Library Commissions, National Association of State Libraries, and Committee on Libraries in Correctional Institutions.

Some Problems of the County Library Solved and Unsolved—Hazel B. Warren, Extension Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

Prison Libraries of the Near Future—A. H.

MacCormick, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Place of the Library in the New World—Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta, Me.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE
ROUND TABLE

Saturday, April 30, 10:00 a.m.

WORK WITH THE BLIND ROUND TABLE

Saturday, April 30, 10:00 a.m.

Topic: Books and Work for the Blind.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, April 26, 2:30 p.m.

In addition to this afternoon session, a luncheon is planned.

From the Library Schools

Denver

THE SCHOOL of Librarianship of the University of Denver opened its second quarter on January 4, all students continuing the course. Visits made during the Winter Quarter have included the University of Denver Library; branches of the Denver Public Library, under the leadership of Helen F. Ingersoll, Head of Branch Libraries; and the Denver Art Museum, where Donald J. Bear, Curator of Paintings, discussed the dependence of the Art Museum on the art collections in the Denver Public Library. The Library Club invited members of the Denver Public Library staff to view slides depicting various phases of the Cleveland Public Library system. The Book Arts class holds one meeting each week in the Denver Public Library Reference Room. The last two weeks of the Winter Quarter are devoted to practical work in libraries of Colorado and adjacent states.

Representatives from the various colleges and universities in the Rocky Mountain region met November 19-21, in the Colorado State Capitol in Denver, for a model Disarmament Conference, each delegation representing some nation involved. Before the Conference convened, six students from the School of Librarianship prepared bibliographies on the different phases discussed, each student working in some special field. During the sessions, members of the class were scheduled with the various committees, to be ready to look up information necessary to the verification of facts brought up in the discussion.

Western Reserve

THE SCHOOL of Library Science offers in consecutive summers a regular one-year library school curriculum. In 1932 the session will be for six weeks, beginning Monday, June 20, and ending on Friday, July 29. The unit courses offered are equivalent to those in the regular session and yield credit, subject to the regular admission and curriculum requirements of the School. Applications should if possible be filed by May 2, 1932.

Simmons

THE SIMMONS COLLEGE Library School will offer a six-week summer session from July 5 to August 12. Miss Mary E. Hyde will conduct the six-week Cataloging course (which will not include Classification), and Miss Nina C. Brotherton will give courses in Library Work with Children, Storytelling and School libraries. Miss June R. Donnelly will offer a three-week course in the Reference use of periodicals and government publications, July 5-22. For college graduates most of these courses give credit toward the degree of Associate in Science. Usually others may attend, though without receiving credit toward a Simmons College degree. More information about the courses may be obtained by writing to the Registrar of the College.

JUNE R. DONNELLY, *Director*.

Current Library Literature

ACCOUNTING LIBRARIES. See AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS LIBRARY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS LIBRARY.

Griffis, Enid. The American Institute of Accountants Library. *Special Libs.* 23:7-9. 1932. AMERICANA

The Deering Library at Saco. *Maine Lib. Bull.* 17:62-66. 1932.

The library of Americana and the collection of extra-illustrated books owned by Frank C. Deering are said to rank among the greatest private collections of the country.

BOOK SELECTION

Miller, E. V. D. Is it folly to be wise? *Lib. Occurrent.* 10:216-221. 1932.

Address before the Indiana Library Association, Indianapolis, Oct. 30, 1931. "Of course we do not want authority in the hands of ignorance and complacency, but neither do we wish to entrust it to the illiterate. There is plenty of intelligence among the masses, and education will whip it to the top like cream, lift it out of the mass. . . . One alert librarian can be an oasis in a backward community."

Silverthorn, M. E. Standards in selecting fiction. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:5-7. 1932.

Suggestions for buying and replacing fiction.

Winslow, Amy. Book selection for what? *Lib. Occurrent.* 10:200-221. 1932.

"Public libraries from the very force of the situation must limit much more than ever before their buying of ephemeral literature and concentrate their funds on material of distinctly cultural and educational value."

BOOKWAGON SERVICE

Traveling library for rural children. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 57:68. 1932.

Reprinted from *The American Weekly* for June 28, 1931. Describes service to children in Kent County, England.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS

Branch libraries in department stores; Newark's successful experiment. illus. *The Library.* 4:35-37. 1931.

The Newark (N. J.) Public Library and the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library are the only libraries to have such cooperation between themselves and local commercial institutions, so far as is known. (See p. 273)

CATALOGING

Pierson, H. W., comp. and ed. *Guide to the Cataloging of the Serial Publications of Societies and Institutions.* 2nd ed. With a Special Statement on the Treatment of the Publications of Masonic Bodies by George M. Churchill, Ph.D. Wash.: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1931. pap. 128p.

First edition published in 1910. "The present edition has been undertaken partly with a view to 'clarifying some of the problems that have arisen because of changes, as well as others that need to be considered from time to time.'"

CHAINED LIBRARIES

Streeter, B. H. *The Chained Library: a Survey of Four Centuries in the Evolution of the English Library.* New York: Macmillan, 1931. buck. 368p. illus. plans. \$10.

"Canon Streeter . . . carries our knowledge of the pedigree of sixteenth-seventeenth century library plans in the college and cathedrals of this country considerably further than did even the late J. W. Clark, from whose *Care of Books* all research on the subject must take its start." *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 2:30-31. 1932.

CHINESE LIBRARIES. See NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PEIPING.

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy*, to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

CLASSIFICATION

Keller, Louise. What should the special librarian know of classification? *Special Libs.* 23:11-13. 1932.

"The librarian must undertake to balance the demands of all users of the library, and the librarian should be able to decide the feasibility of applying the expert's ideas to library work. For classification of knowledge is one thing, and the classification of written knowledge is another."

CLIPPING FILES

Boyer, Emma. Clipping files. *Special Libs.* 23:51-54. 1932.

Suggestions for selecting, filing and circulating clippings.

FISK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. See LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Henry, W. E. *My Own Opinions Upon Libraries and Librarianship.* Seattle: Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School, 1931. buck. 283p. por.

Thirty papers, ten of which were first printed in *LIB. JOUR.*, by the dean emeritus of the University of Washington Library School. The subjects discussed include the college library, library schools, training for librarianship, the duties of trustees, relation of libraries to schools, adult education, salaries, business librarians, etc.

LIBRARIES

EUROPE

Comité International des Bibliothèques. *Actes. 4me Session, Cheltenham (Angleterre), 29-31 août 1931.* Genève: Albert Kunding, 1931. pap. 76p. 4 francs suisses.

These proceedings of the International Federation of Library Associations at Cheltenham, England, contain reports on bibliographical projects and on recent activities in British, Czech, French, Swedish, Dutch, Belgian, German, Austrian, Swiss and Polish libraries.

PERSIA

Young, H. B. The libraries of Persia. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 57:59-60. 1932.

Mr. Young is librarian of the American College of Teheran, Persia, which with its 15,000 volumes comprises the largest library in Persia.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Eddy, H. G. Beginnings of unified library service in U. S. S. R. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 57:61-67. 1932.

The former county library organizer in the California State Library spent ten months in Russia at the invitation of the Federal Department of Education observing the existing library organization and assisting in the general reorganization which now makes the U. S. S. R. from every angle of development an active contender for honors in the field of unified library service.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

The Book Tower. Issued monthly, October to July, by the Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tenn., for the students, faculty and alumni of Fisk University and Meharry Medical College. Vol. 1, no. 1. February, 1932. 3 mim. p.

Notes on new and old books, new books by Negro authors, and the activities of the Fisk library.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY METHODS

Peterson, M. O. Library publicity methods. *Modern Ln.* 2:25-29. 1931.

By the director of publicity, Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Conrad, L. H. Do we need a new library? *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:3-4. 1932.

A comparison of the accessibility and informality of the corner drug store library with the more forbidding atmosphere of the public library.

Pacific Northwest Library Association. *Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Conference, June 15 to 17, 1931, Gearhart-By-the-Sea, Oregon, and Report of Business Section Held in Los Angeles June 24, 1930.* n.p. n.d. pap. 94p.

Topics include recreational reading, practice of western college and university libraries in reserving books, "border line" reference books, children's departments and schools, the problem of theft and mutilation, and library publicity.

Pfeiffer, Charles. The customer's viewpoint. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:8-9. 1932.

A survey of library service to the community in general and that of the Flint (Mich.) Public Library in particular.

LIBRARY WORK

The Year's Work in Librarianship. Volume III, 1930. Edited for the Library Association by Arundell Esdaile. London: Library Association, 1931. 208p. 7s. 6d. 5s. to members.

The third volume follows arrangement of the second, but has temporarily dropped three sections—those on Scientific Libraries, on Children's Libraries and on Book-binding and adds the Section on Archives which was started in the first volume but fell out of the second.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PEIPING

Yuan, T. L. National Library of Peiping. *Lib. Jour. illus.* 57:55-59. 1932.

Library, founded in September, 1909, occupies a building opened in 1929, which adapts the Chinese palace architecture to the needs of a modern library, and has a collection of 321,752 volumes of Chinese works and about 50,000 volumes in European languages.

NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. See BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

Wray, Elizabeth. The care of pamphlets in a business library. *Special Libs.* 23:54-59. 1932.

Detailed directions for mounting, filing and assigning subject headings to clippings and pamphlets.

PANIZZI, SIR ANTONIO, 1797-1879

Dutt, N. M. Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B. Italian patriot and the world's greatest librarian. *Modern Ln.* 2:10-17. 1931.

Sketch of the life and service to the British Museum of Antonio Panizzi by Newton Mohun Dutt, Curator of State Libraries, Baroda, India.

PEIPING. See NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PEIPING.

PERSIAN LIBRARIES. See LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD PERSIA.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Ellis, J. C., comp. *General Index to Illustrations; 22,000 Selected References in All Fields Exclusive of Nature.* Boston: F. W. Faxon Co., 1931. cl. 476p. \$5.

Mrs. Ellis's work, including her *Nature Index* of 1930, is described in *Lib. Jour.* 56:552. 1931. The present Index "includes references to picture material in all fields, exclusive of nature, and is especially strong in art, architecture, history and literature, including pictures of artists, sculptors, authors, and people prominent in governmental affairs, etc. (both living and dead)." Preface.

PRESERVATION OF BOOKS

Kimberly, A.E., and J. F. G. Hicks, Jr. *A Survey of Storage Conditions in Libraries Relative to the Preservation of Records.* Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1931. pap. 8p. 5c. (U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bur. of Standards, misc. pub. no. 128).

"Taking into account present library conditions and the results of the laboratory work to date, the following recommendations as to library conditions may be made: 1. Daylight, particularly the actinic rays, should be rigorously excluded from bookstacks, either by the total elimination of windows or so far as possible by the use of thick glass. Any necessary illumination should be supplied by small, frosted, incandescent lamps, lighted as required. 2. Temperature and humidity should be automatically regulated within relatively narrow limits. A suggested range for temperature is 65° to 75° F., and for humidity, 45 to 55 per cent. 3. Incoming air should be purified to remove dust (oil filters) and acidic pollutants (alkaline-water wash in scrubbers). 4. When books or other records are stored in a purified atmosphere they should not be removed from it unnecessarily, as a short exposure to impure air may undo the preservative measures of many years' duration."

PRISON LIBRARIES

Jones, E. K., ed. *The Prison Library Handbook.* Prepared for the Committee on Libraries in Correctional Institutions of the American Library Association and the Committee on Education of the American Prison Association, Edith Kathleen Jones, Editor-in-Chief. Chicago: Amer. Lib. Assn., 1932. cl. 181p. \$1.50.

A guide to the untrained librarian in organizing an institution library, financed by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, Inc., and the American Association of Adult Education. Contents: The Prison Library: Its Needs and Problems; Book Selection and Buying; Preparing Books for Circulation; Circulation Records; Bringing the Library to the Reader; Reader Guidance and Reference Service; The Library and Special Groups; Magazines, Newspapers and Pamphlets; Binding and Repair of Books.

MacCormick, A. H. Rehabilitation through books. *Jour. of Adult Ed.* 3:433-437. 1931.

QUEENS BOROUGH (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Scheme of Service for the Queens Borough Public Library. 1931. pap. 24p.

Proposals for classifying the library personnel and fixing their duties, salaries, qualifications, etc.

READERS' ADVISERS

Lewis, G. M. The library and adult education. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 27:288-294. 1931.

Describes the technique of meeting inquirers, mapping out courses, useful books in languages, psychology, English usage, etc., and the various types of readers which the library is helping. Three key questions in the first interview are: How far along in school or college were you when you stopped your education? What do you read when you read? and Are you a fast or slow reader?

Swift, I. I. Adult advisory work in the Washington Public Library. *Libraries:* 36:111-113. 1931.

The Washington (D. C.) Public Library builds its advisory work upon the divisional plan. The library has advisers in the fields of fine arts, drama, child study, fiction, biography, history, Washingtoniana, technology and business, and children's literature.

REFERENCE WORK

Eaton, M. G. Reference work. *Special Libs.* 23:59-63. 1932.

RURAL LIBRARIES

Castle, A. W. The place of the library in providing adequate educational opportunities for rural areas. *Penn Lib. Notes.* 13:79, 81-84. 1931.

Discusses the need of such opportunity, as shown by statistics and the library's relation to extension schools, home study and leisure time.

RUSSIAN LIBRARIES. See LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Lathrop, E. A. *School Library Activities in State Teachers' Associations for 1930.* Wash.: U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Office of Education, 1931. 9 mime. p. (Circular no. 41.)

Sections devoted entirely to school library problems exist in 33 of the 52 (approximately 63 per cent) conventions studied, showing the importance that educators place upon the library as a factor in the modern school. Sections other than library sections included many discussions on library problems in their programs.

Manchanda, Ratanchand. The school library. *Modern Ln.* 2:17-25. 1931.

Digest of standard practice in school libraries by the librarian of Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore, India.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Cavanaugh, E. S. Staff organization and administration of a special library. *Special Libs.* 23:43-51. 1932.

Discusses selection and training of personnel, work of research assistants, cataloging, following up annual reports of 10,000 firms, and time savers such as automatic telephones, book-lifts, and devices for sorting material.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY. HOOVER WAR LIBRARY.

Van Patten, Nathan. Problems involved in the organization and administration of the Hoover War Library. *Libraries.* 36:151-154. 1931.

The other two libraries concentrating their attention on the literature of the war are the Musée de Guerre in France and the Weltkriegsbucherei in Germany. The Hoover library now has over 65,000 volumes and will probably ultimately reach 250,000 volumes.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Rosentreter, Martha. Shall we have a fourth edition of the A.L.A. List? *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 22:226-228. 1931.

The consensus of opinion of Michigan catalogers is that a revised and simplified edition of the Library of Congress Subject Headings suitable for libraries too small to need the present list and too large to use the Minnie Earl Sears list is preferable to a new edition of the A.L.A. List, which has not had a new edition since 1910.

TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Sullivan, D. E. Library planning in teacher-training institutions. plans. *Lib. Quar.* 2:11-41. 1932.

Discusses the features to be planned for in a teachers college library, illustrating more and less desirable points by description of the Peabody College for Teachers, which lacks room for expansion; the library at Kansas State Teachers College at Hays, which gives some of its library space to other activities; the Central State Teachers College at Mount Pleasant, Mich., where the library occupies two floors of the administration building, an arrangement which tends toward a noisy reading room and lack of space for reserve-book service; the library of Teachers College, Columbia University, which illustrates the economical utilization of floor space which must be practiced in a teachers college library located in a large city, etc.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Bogle, S. C. N. Trends and tendencies in education for librarianship. *LIB. JOUR.* 56:1029-1036. 1931.

Surveys entrance requirements, summer sessions, training classes, correspondence courses, fellowships and scholarships, training of negro librarians, specialized training, etc.

Wilson, L. R. Aspects of education for librarianship in America. *Lib. Quar.* 2:1-10. 1932.

This article was first published in *Lib. Assn. Record*, 3rd ser. 1:365-374, 1931, and was summarized in "Current Library Literature" in the Dec. 15, 1931, *LIB. JOUR.* (56:1055).

WASHINGTON (D. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Extension Program of the Public Library of the District of Columbia. 1932 1936. Wash.: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1932. pap. 12p.

Reprint of article by George F. Bowerman, librarian, in *D. C. Libraries* for July, 1931.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING

Haines, H. E. Adventures in reading for young people. *Libraries.* 36:185-189. 1931.

"The accompanying list really furnishes the body of this exposition and commentary. . . . It is a rather subtle list with a definite purpose. It is designed to make enjoyable and desirable—which I suppose is what we mean by 'recreational'—books that relate closely or branch out from such required and standard subjects as literature, English, ancient history, medieval history, American history, geography, science, and sociology."

Free

THE UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania Library has a supply of copies of Milton Conover's *Working Manual of Original Sources in American Government*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1924, and will be glad to send copies free to any libraries willing to pay postage, and specifying the number of copies wanted.

THE LIBRARY of Congress has a supply of copies of the following work for free distribution: *Speeches and Addresses of Warren G. Harding*, President of the United States, delivered during the course of His Tour from Washington, D. C., to Alaska and Return to San Francisco, June 20 to August 2, 1923. Reported and compiled by James W. Murphy, Official Reporter, U. S. Senate.

(c. 1923). 395 p. Apply direct to Linn R. Blanchard Chief, Division of Accessions, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Wanted

WILL ANY LIBRARY that is willing to dispose of a copy of Kettleborough, *State Constitutions*, Indianapolis, 1918, please communicate with Lawrence Heyl, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Books Needed
In Park Libraries

THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE on Libraries in National Parks would like to ask the cooperation of members and friends of the Association in its efforts to assist the National Park Service in building up the library collections in the various national parks. The educational work of the National Park Service has been expanding so rapidly that government appropriations are entirely inadequate for the library needs. If any library has duplicate copies of books on any natural history subject, especially geology, zoology, ornithology or botany, or on the local history of the region in which any of the national parks are located, the committee would like to carry on negotiations for an exchange arrangement by which one or more of the national park libraries could acquire such books. Any of the scientific publications of universities or learned societies would be welcome material in such an exchange arrangement. Librarians who are in a position to help are asked to communicate with the chairman, C. Edward Graves, Librarian, Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, California.

Portland Library
Salaries Cut

EFFECTIVE April 1, salaries of Portland, Oregon, library employees who receive more than \$70 a month will be reduced by 10 per cent. About 150 employees will be affected by the reduction. The library executive board decided on the wage cut as a means of keeping within its income without closing any branches or departments, and it is hoped that no further curtailments will be necessary. The major portion of the Library's income is from the county, *The Oregonian* for February 11 points out, and with the present tax delinquency situation, the Library organization has estimated its deficit at \$30,000. The contemplated salary reductions, together with curtailment of some routine expenses, will aid in making up this amount.

School Library News

Student Council Library Committee

THE STUDENT Council Library Committee of the Lakewood, Ohio, High School (consisting of five seniors and three juniors from the Student Council) is proving most effective. Within the last two years the Committee has organized a Monitor system which helps take care of the discipline in the library, and to see that all books are properly charged before being taken from the room. Two monitors (a boy and a girl selected from the Student Council) are assigned to the library every period of the day. The boy monitor sits near the entrance to the library, and students leaving for cafeteria or other work must give their names to this monitor. Some of the duties of the monitors are to see that students return books to the desk; to see that students push their chairs back; to help preserve order, and to notice that all books have been properly checked. Penalties have been worked out, and are enforced by the Student Council. Aside from organizing and putting into operation the Monitor System, this Committee has given the library publicity through the home rooms, and the *Hi-Times* (the weekly school paper), has helped promote Good Book Week, has encouraged gifts of books and magazines to the library, has suggested titles of good books they would like to have in the library, has given helpful suggestions for the Library Scrap Book, and above all has done a great deal to bring about the right attitude of the students toward the library.

Library Instruction To English Classes

NEAR THE BEGINNING of each term a Bulletin containing general information about the Lakewood, Ohio, High School Library is sent to all the 10 B English teachers requesting them to devote one English period to a lecture and discussion on the School Library, to be followed by an assignment in the library, so the students may get acquainted with the library staff and the library resources as soon as possible. Four lessons on the use of Books and the Library are given by the librarians to all sections of 10 A English each term. The normal and slow classes (according to mental rating) work on the Contract plan—at the first lesson each pupil is given a pamphlet on

"How to Use the Library" (Gaylord Bros.), a summary sheet of the Cleveland Classification, and a mimeographed sheet with directions; the students work the second and third lessons in the library under close supervision, and complete the work by the fourth lesson, having a review and test at that time. The socialized recitation is used with the fast classes—the classes are divided into groups with a class chairman, and a chairman of each group responsible for the work of his group. The instruction consists of oral reports, followed by written reports to be collected and put in book form.

Library Topics For Teachers

ONCE A MONTH a mimeographed sheet which is called "Lakewood High School Library Topics" is placed in each teacher's box in the Lakewood, Ohio, High School. This Bulletin contains brief news about new books, magazine articles, books of special interest to teachers, helps for special weeks the school celebrates, and other general topics. The teachers are urged to pass the information on to their students either through the Home Room or Class Room. At the present time the Library Service that can be given to the various departments in the school, noting briefly and in outline form the service to each department (taking a different department each month) is being stated.

Auburn School Library Club

THE LIBRARY CLUB of Auburn, New York, Academic School, composed of girls from the junior and senior years of high school, has been at an interesting experimental stage for two years. They have recently more than doubled their numbers and have been received into the regular fraternity of the school organizations by becoming contributors to the school-chest fund. The major projects this year, aside from the regular assistant duties, are these: First, each meeting is to have a book study program with the objective of selecting and buying as the "book of the month" the best modern book for the senior high school use; Second, a "Teachers' Library Hour" is to be arranged occasionally for small groups to browse as they please, a committee of girls acting as hostesses.

Small Libraries

Novel Way to Start Pay Shelf

ONE SMALL Public Library has a pay shelf of new fiction which started with a gift of a few new books. In these books was placed the name of the donor, and as enough money accumulated from the rent, new books were purchased and the donor of the original books was given credit for each new one.

Soon there were inquiries from readers as to how it happened that so many gifts were made by this patron. After the plan was explained to others the pay shelf collection began to grow.

Names obtained were entered in a record book by the librarian, in the order in which patrons made their gifts. Record was also kept of the amounts accruing from the pay shelf. As soon as enough money accumulated for a book, it was credited to the first person on the list, the next amount was credited to the second on the list and so on until each one on the list of donors had been credited with a new book and his name put in the book. Then the procedure started all over again, so that one gift paid for innumerable others. It is a case of once a benefactor to the library, always a benefactor.

—Missouri Library Commission
News Letter.

A Live Book Collection

THOUGH INVENTORY is generally taken during the summer months when work is light, and worn out books are easily caught and discarded, the process of weeding the book collection should go on all of the time. Every time that a book comes in it should be carefully looked over, and if pages are out and it is loose in its hinges, it should be put aside for mending or binding, and if it has been rebound once, and is dirty and worn past the mending stage, it should be discarded at once. Some one has said a book is not sacred, and certainly if it is not clean and whole and authentic, it has no place in a live up-to-the-minute book collection. In these days of crowded shelves and general lack of room, we cannot afford to keep anything on our shelves that is out of date in spirit and treatment. Many old books of science and travel should

be replaced by titles more recent, and representing modern thought. It is never easy to displace old friends, but it must be done sometimes. Frequently some of the old books have worth-while illustrations which can be saved, and very rapidly a picture collection develops, the impetus having come from the old and worn out books. Go over your collection frequently and be sure that you are not circulating books whose pages are dog-eared and the front edges literally worn away. Such books are bad for the morale of the library as well as the people who read them. Then too, see that your scientific books are not dated back in the 1880's. Do not be afraid to throw away; every other city department keeps its tools up-to-date, and books are tools.

—Michigan Library Bulletin

Insurance on Library Equipment

THE PRACTICE of libraries in regard to insurance on library equipment and furniture was one of the subjects discussed at the Small Libraries Round Table at Cape Girardeau and you may be interested to know that fire insurance adjustments have been made on the basis of 50 c. per volume. Mr. Balz of the St. Louis library suggests that the policy contain such a clause and states that the companies are willing to adjust losses on that basis. Some of our librarians are being put to a great deal of inconvenience because members of the Board insist that the accession book be kept in a fire-proof safe. As a matter of fact, the accession books are not always accurate records of the books in the libraries, owing to the carelessness of some of the librarians. The record may show the number of books purchased and their cost, but many fail to record the loss or withdrawal of books. Then too, the value at any time can only be estimated from the original cost of the books. Some few increase in value with age, but the majority wear out or become out of date and useless for library purposes. Keep a record of the actual number of books on your shelves and if this is lost you can at least refer to the annual reports of the Commission for your last statement.

—Missouri Library Commission
News Letter.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

CANDLE IN THE MIST. By F. C. Means. Houghton. \$2.

A story for the older boys and girls which take them back into the pioneer times of Wisconsin and Minnesota. When Janey is fourteen



her family leave their old home and migrate to Minnesota where they encounter the rigors of a new country. The mysterious disappearance of a large sum of money is the cause for leaving the old home. Not until

the mystery is finally cleared up does Janey see a bright future ahead, but through it all she clings to a deep rooted faith in her foster brother who disappears shortly after the money and thus brings suspicion to him. His vindication comes in a surprising way. This story will add to the tales of early days for the older children.—M. W.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OLD KING COLE. By G. T. Hill. Warne. \$1.75.

Amusing rhymes, not only about King Cole but also of crocodiles and dinosaurs and other strange beasts. The subjects give the illustrator, L. Leslie Brooke, admirable opportunity to display the usual charm and humor which we have come to expect in his work. Originally published in 1910. Reprinted with alterations.—L. H.

GOLDEN TUSK. By Charles E. Slaughter. (Illus. by Ferdinand H. Horvath.) Knopf. \$2.

Mani, the mahout of the famous Indian elephant Hahtibee, is summoned from his jungle home to the desert land where his elephant is to carry the bride of a young nobleman in a wedding procession. The girl has many enemies who try to destroy her, but Mani through being fore-warned manages to surmount each danger as it appears. It is a simple story which has no plot surprises but which gives an interesting picture of a young Indian elephant driver. A great many native words and phrases are used throughout the book. For boys 10 to 14. Will not be popular. It is well-written and has an attractive format.—H. N.

MAMIE; A LITTLE GIRL OF 1875. By Edna Potter. Oxford. \$1.

Mamie could just as well be a girl of 1932. She goes shopping for her mother and is not sure when she reaches the store whether it is a dozen beans, a quart of pork and a pound of eggs that she wants. The store keeper good naturedly takes her order but the basket of peanuts sitting on the floor is Mamie's downfall. When she stops on her way home to eat the peanuts a goat eats the beans and pork and steps on the eggs. Children from five to seven will delight in this story as well as grown-ups who will be begged to read it again and again.—M. W.

SEÑOR ZERO. By Henry J. Smith. Harcourt. \$2.50.

Carlos Martinez is a stowaway on Columbus' first discovery trip. Following this, he signs with Vespucci and is with him when he discovers Venezuela. While they are assaulting natives of a Carib island, he is captured and lives with them for six years. Hojeda returns and in a disastrous expedition tries to conquer; Carlos will not return to Spain but prefers living peacefully with the Indians. The book is based on historical data, is well constructed and the romance of these Spanish navigators forms an exciting tale for older boys. Illustrated with woodcuts by Samuel Glanckoff.—A. M. W.

CASTLE SECRETS. By Jean Seivwright. Little. \$2.

Diane, a seventeen-year-old American girl, while visiting in Scotland, shows the true American propensity for hustling and managing affairs by helping her friend, Jean, out of a precarious financial situation. The scene of the story is an ancestral castle with a ghost or two and a buried treasure, the discovery of which, of course, involves a mystery. The plot is decidedly weak and flimsy, several of the situations are overdrawn and the touches of romance are decidedly silly. The type of book that the library can very well afford to do without.—C. N.



THE FAIRY CIRCUS. By Dorothy P. Lathrop. Macmillan. \$3.

This is a book for everyone to enjoy. Children too young to read the clever tongue-twisting alliterations of the fairy ring-master will love looking at the pictures which are filled with interesting detail, being some of the most delicate and exquisitely colored ones Miss Lathrop has done. The story is a jolly one, about how the fairies gave a circus in the meadow one night after they had been enclosed in a real circus tent and had witnessed the human show. All the little creatures from woods and field were performers and it is surprising what ingenuity the fairies used in organizing their circus; turtles became elephants, elves were trick seals, wood mice, horses, etc.; the fairies themselves being most skilful on trapeze and tight rope. A fine book to read aloud. Beautiful format.—H. N.

BUTTERFLY LAND. By Sibylle von Olfers. Stokes. \$1.50.

Text adapted from the German by Helen Dean Fish. In seven full page drawings, the life story of the butterfly is told. First the grub watched over by gentle Nurse Silks-spinner, then the chrysalid with its brown coat, and finally the winged insect emerging in all colors. These are all pictured against soft skies and flowery meadows. The illustrations have no margins and necessitate early binding for libraries. The author has also done *When the Root Children Wake Up* and *The Little Princess In The Wood*.—A. M. W.

THOMAS A. EDISON. By Francis T. Miller. Winston. \$1.50.

The author has put the background of the times and world events, as they took place, to fix the historical position of the inventor. The material was gathered and in form ready to print six weeks after Edison's death and does not go into scientific detail concerning inventions, but describes more the stirring episodes. It is written in journalistic style and the whole bears the marks of syndicated publishing. Last chapters are on Ford's Edison Museum and the Edison scholarship. Not recommended for children's rooms.

—A. M. W.

MISS JIMMY DEANE. By R. B. Knox. Doubleday. \$2.

A little white mistress and her little black maid rollick through this tale of Southern plantation life during slavery days. While the book has neither the charm nor the atmosphere of the author's *The Boys and Sally*, it is homey and happy and filled with just the kind of incidents to interest little girls.—C. N.

TAWNYMORE. By Monica Shannon. Doubleday. \$2.50.

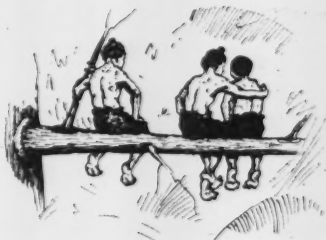
In the days of the early Spanish occupation of Baja California, Tawnymore, a half breed Indian lad of La Paz becomes aware that there are buccaneers lurking along the coast. Later, he is captured by these buccaneers and learns of their plans to capture the Manila Galleon, the state treasure ship of Spain. After some harrowing experiences, he is able to warn the Galleon and she is saved. Although full of action and vivid description, this story lacks the element of suspense which one usually expects in a tale of pirates. However, it is worthy of a place in the collection and will be enjoyed by older boys.—J. K.

QUEEN OF THE PIRATE ISLE. By Bret Harte. Warne. \$1.50.

Librarians will welcome this re-issue of Bret Harte and Kate Greenaway, for the former seems to be at his best and the latter's drawings are full of charm. In a California mining town, four children led by Polly's imagination live in a world of their own, but one day due to their adventures, discover the famous old lode of Red Mountain. Children as well as discerning grown-ups will enjoy it as there is an undercurrent of humor and charm throughout.—A. M. W.

JAVA HO! By J. W. Fabricius. Coward. \$2.50.

A refreshingly different sea story based on the log book of the Dutch skipper, Bontekoe, who made the trip to the East Indies in 1618 when they were virtually unexplored territory.



The tale is told as if seen through the eyes of four lively boys who shipped aboard the "Nieuw Hoorn." To them everything was a glorious adventure, no matter how hazardous or uncomfortable. The first half of the book depicts life on board, the latter half the rather harrowing and most unusual experiences of the boys in the tropics after the crew has been shipwrecked and forced ashore. Throughout the author, who is also the illustrator, gives way to much genuine humor both in word and picture. In fact this is one of the book's chief assets. —C. N.

The Open Round Table

Are Cutter Numbers Doomed?

THERE SEEMS to be a veritable epidemic of libraries which do not use the Cutter book number. Is it just a fad, or is there some justification for this omission? On examination we find that in the work room the classifiers have only to put the class number on the book, thus saving the effort of consulting the Cutter schedule and writing the book number on pocket and cards and the back of the book, which is a distinct saving, as viewed from the work room.

What happens when the books are being shelved? They are supposed to be placed alphabetically by author. Here arise some conditions that slow down the process: (1) There may be a number of authors with the same surname; among the Wilsons there may be a James, John and William. If each author's works are all to be kept together and in alphabetical order, it will be necessary for the attendant to look at the title page to get the full name of the author, since only the surname is usually on the outside of the book; (2) There is often a confusion of names on the back of the book that requires scrutiny to decide which to use; (3) The lettering on the back of the book is often hard to read, either because of the color of ink used, or because it is worn off. In each of these cases the whole back of the book must be scanned, and often the book must be opened before a decision can be made as to its proper place.

How does the patron fare? He goes to the catalog, finds on the card only the class number 821. The author's name begins with L. There may be a dozen or a hundred Ls in that class. He goes to the shelf and carefully reads the author and title of every book there, for his book may be found in any one of the dozen or hundred places on the shelf, depending on the degree of accuracy of the attendant who shelved it.

On the other side of the picture, where the Cutter number is used, the extra work has been done in the work room; decisions have been made once for all, as to author and work mark; numbers have been assigned which automatically alphabetize the books, not only as to author, but as to the various works of the same author; this book number has been clearly written in white directly under the classification so that the whole call number is seen at a glance.

Now, the attendant starts to shelve a book. He knows that there is but one place where it can rightly go. His eye quickly scans the numbers along the shelf until the spot is reached and the book placed.

The patron goes to the catalog and finds on the card, not only the class, but the book number, copies it, goes to the shelf and lets his eye travel quickly along the numbers to the one place where his book should be. If it is not there he has every reason to believe that it has been loaned. Sometimes, however, it is out of place through carelessness, or ignorance on the part of patrons, but a misplaced book is much more easily detected by number than by author and title when the practiced attendant straightens the shelves.

Recent experience in squinting at names and titles, in dusky corners or on high shelves, trying to find books by the author-title method, has led me to wish ardently for the return of the Cutter number, for it economizes time where the greatest economy is needed, which is not in the work room, but in the front at the desk, where the patrons' interests are concerned.

—ANNA LOUISE TOMLINSON.

League of Nations Publications Again

MAY I have space for a brief comment on Miss Saunders' lamentation in your issue of February 15 "that such an important library as that of the University of Pennsylvania should plunge into the matter [of handling League of Nations publications] and even publish opinions on it with so little preliminary study." Our precipitation, we are told, is "a hindrance rather than a help to other librarians." Perhaps insufficiently chastened by this rebuke, which was called forth by Mrs. Gordon's brief contribution to your issue of January 1, I wish to say that the University of Pennsylvania Library does not plunge lightly or with scant preliminary study into any task so herculean as trying to keep afloat in the whirlpool of League publications.

For several years, in common with many other libraries, we struggled helplessly with the intricacies of the publications and the obscurities of their classification. It at last seemed necessary to cease waiting for the League to point the way out of chaos. After long and careful deliberation, we secured the services of an exceptionally able cataloger,

well qualified by knowledge and experience, who gave to the problem several months of intensive study before we took any action. We then adopted the scheme which she had devised, and she proceeded to carry it out. She left us before the task was completed, but Mrs. Gordon, who had been working with her, took it over. She has devoted to the work the same high degree of intelligence, interest, ability, and painstaking effort which her predecessor had shown. The only apology that is needed for the system which has been evolved can be framed in two words. It works.

Mrs. Gordon has submitted the following comment on the specific criticisms made by Miss Saunders:

"Sections IA, IB, and General questions are not disregarded in our classification, but were left out of the article, as were many expansions. Those cited were to show how the classification followed the series numbering.

"There was no intention of indicating 'subordination,' and the example given was to show the difference between long and short author entries. The article was intended to inform libraries that a system of cataloging and classifying League of Nations publications had been used with good results, and answered our requirements."

It appears that Miss Saunders mistook what were clearly a few illustrative examples for an all-inclusive outline.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,

El Paso Library's Spanish Collection

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY at El Paso, Texas, has received a gift of 175 volumes from Paul R. Forbes. One hundred titles are on Mexico, chiefly the Maximilian period and there are a few old and valuable histories in Spanish. Previous gifts from Mr. Forbes include *De Las Casas, Historia de las Indias* 3v.; *Ixtlilxochitl, Obras Historias* 2v. 1891-92; Kendall, *Narrative of an Expedition Across the Great Southwestern Prairies*, 1845; Lafuente, *Historia General España* 30v.; and Solis, *Historia de la Conquista Mexico* 2v. 1783.

It has been the endeavor of this library to supply readable fiction and other classes of books for Mexican readers and at the same time try to build up gradually a good collection of historical material in Spanish. Collecting old books, which were needed to complete the story of the Spanish historical background, has been a great adventure, full of interest. The first purchase of value was made in 1920. The library was in process of re-building and the work was carried on in

small crowded quarters. A friend of the library telephoned that he was ordering some books from a dealer in Holland and would be glad to include a set of the *Documentos Ineditos del Archivo de Indias* in forty-two volumes, if it was desired to purchase this at a low price. Accordingly this order was included and many weeks later the books came. Unfortunately half of volume 16, which contained important material on El Paso, was missing. As it was the volume most frequently consulted, the Library was able to obtain from the New York Public Library a photostatic copy of the missing parts. Another eventful acquisition was Kingsborough's *Mexican Antiquities* in nine volumes, a fine work the Library never expected to possess.

During the fall of 1922 the W. G. Ritch Southwest Historical collection was offered for sale at a most reasonable price and included in the list was the much coveted Kingsborough, which was beyond the Library's reach at that time. W. G. Ritch had taken an active part in the development of New Mexico, coming to the Southwest from Wisconsin. Early in 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory by General Grant, which position he held for twelve years. In 1875 Mr. Ritch became acting governor. He was first president of the New Mexico Historical Society, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Educational Association of New Mexico. It is natural that such a man should become deeply interested in the history of the new country and to start a collection of books which were to prove very valuable. Knowing of the El Paso Library's desire to own the Kingsborough, two years later another opportunity was offered by the Ritch family to purchase this at a price which the library could command and late in December of that year the purchase was made.

One day in 1928 the mail brought a catalog from England which listed books on Mexico from the library of John De Kay. In this was found Sahagun, *Historia General de las Casas de Nueva Espana* in three volumes, 1829. With little hope of securing it, this was ordered and when the copy finally arrived, it seemed doubly precious in its old leather binding with the owner's coat of arms in gold on the covers; the same design forming his beautiful engraved book-plate.

Searching for the books in English for the historical and archaeological collections has also been full of interesting adventure. These are now so near completion, that this Library cannot hope to enjoy many more thrilling experiences discovering in catalogs of old and rare books the much desired titles.

In The Library World

James Millikin University Library

THE NEW James Millikin University Library building is three stories in height; a ground floor (partially sub-basement), first and second floors. The ground floor contains an

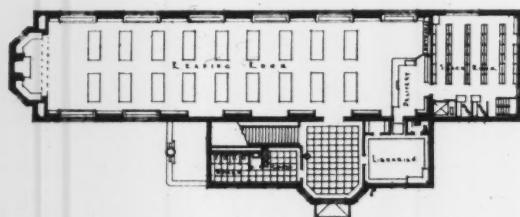
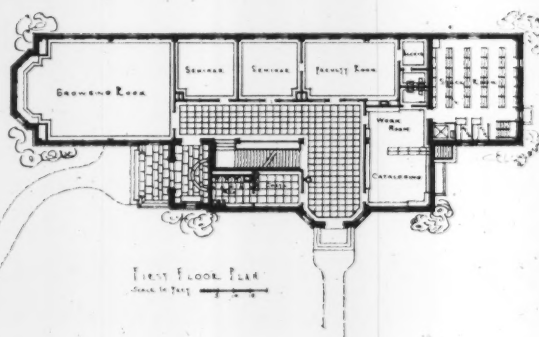


James Millikin University Library, Decatur, Ill.

exhibit room specially provided with light outlets, mouldings for paintings, etchings, etc.; two seminar rooms for special use only, not for class rooms or individual study rooms; a large room for receiving work and storage purposes, which will eventually be an annex to the stacks as provision is made in wall construction to open it for that purpose, a vault for records, or rare books; machinery and ventilating room; and a supply and janitor's room. The first floor has a large Browsing Room which will accommodate thirty to forty at one time; two seminar rooms; a room for women of the faculty, equipped with

kitchenette, retiring room and lavatory; men's coat rooms; and cataloging and staff room with lavatory adjoining. This room opens directly on deck three of the stacks. The second floor has a large reading and study room 119 feet long x 30 feet wide with an area of 3659 square feet, a volume of 94,116 cubic feet, and will eventually accommodate from 160 to 180 readers as growing necessity demands; the librarian's office with necessary equipment and the women's lavatories. The heating is from a central heating plant, with a fan system of ventilation.

The stacks are of standard steel structure from a well-known supply company and are seven decks in height, two decks for each floor level and three decks between the second floor and the vaulted roof. Decks 1 and 2 of the stacks are constructed with shelving 9 inches in depth to provide for the large heavy volumes of bound periodicals, also the west wall case on the Reading Room level for current volumes of periodicals until bound. These are connected with stairs so placed that when it becomes necessary to



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

enlarge the building the stairs will be midway of the stack layout. An electric elevator connects all the stack floors, fully proving its worth from an efficiency standpoint when the book collection was moved. This is located just inside the stack portion of the building and readily accessible from the three main floors. On decks 2 to 6 of the stacks there are two study carrels each (ten in all) at the south side with south windows to the left of reader users. Real-

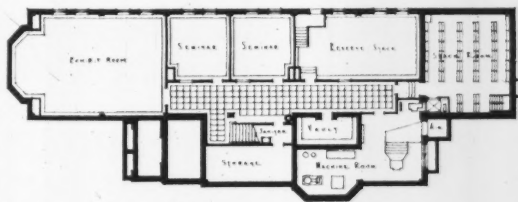
izing the inadequate provision usually found in stacks for ridding oneself of the accumulated dust we have provided lavatories in the stacks on decks 2, 4 and 6. This makes accessible lavatories on all decks but the 1st and 7th. The total floor area is 23,570 square feet and the total volume 384,490 cubic feet.

All corridor floors and stairs are of terrazzo with a non-skid constituent in its making. The floors of the ground floor and stacks throughout are covered with asphalt tile while the floors in the balance of the building are of battleship linoleum.

The building throughout has been kept in the English plan and the interior finish is cathedral oak. The tables and chairs in the Reading Room have been supplied in part only with a large space left at the west end centering around the large English fireplace to set up a browsing corner until such time as our staff grows to the point of caring for the regularly provided Browsing Room. The balance of the building has not been furnished but plans for such are in hand and the English oak idea will be carried throughout the building. For the present some of our old furniture has been refinished and is doing a good job as a substitute.

In the setting and planning of the building provision for future expansion was not lost. Reference was made to possible stack expansion and with this possibility in view windows have been placed in the east walls where doors for enlarged stack construction would logically come making the enlarged opening for doors a minor incident of construction. The location of the building bears such a relation to our main group of buildings that a connecting corridor may be easily planned with additional seminar rooms on one or both sides, one, two, or three stories in height.

One member of the architectural firm and both members of the general contracting firm



Basement Plan

are former Millikin students and the structural engineer was a Millikin graduate. All building materials were made locally as far as possible and wherever possible sub-contracts were let to former Millikin people. The result

of this was a genuine city-wide interest in the building and a spirit of harmony and understanding seldom found under such conditions, as well as the fact that the cost of the building came easily within the limit of the gift \$150,000 and all parties to the contract remain permanent friends.

Dinner to Be Omitted This Year

FOR FOUR successive years, the dinner of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York has been a much anticipated affair of the spring. It has been an occasion when librarians throughout the five boroughs have gathered at the Hotel Commodore to renew acquaintance. The speakers at these four dinners have represented the civic, literary and professional interests of the three library systems and have included some of the most distinguished men and women of New York City.

The Executive Council of the United Staff Associations has decided to omit the dinner this year. Postponement until the Spring of 1933 will enable members to contribute all the more liberally to the fund established by city employees for the relief of the unemployed.

The many expressions of regret indicate the important place made by this annual event, and emphasize the eagerness with which the United Staff Association will plan for the following year.

Correction Notes

THE SECTION translated from a Moscow pamphlet entitled *Petchatnaya Propaganda Krigi* and printed on page 102 of the February 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL was not translated by Arthur E. Bostwick, as noted in the footnote, but by Mrs. Fannie Friedman of the St. Louis Public Library staff.

ON PAGE 205 of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15 the notes regarding budget cuts of the Los Angeles County Library are not correct. The hour schedules have not been affected, but the item referring to the \$25,000 cut for book purchases is correct.

MORE INFORMATION about the Maxim-Campbell Window Silencer (LIB. JOUR., March 1, 1932) can be obtained from the Campbell Metal Window Corp., Park Ave. and 42nd St., New York City.

Arizona's Teachers' College Library

AN ACT of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, under date of March 10, 1885, made provision for the establishment at Tempe of a school for the instruction and training of prospective teachers. The provisions of this act were promptly carried into effect, and the first class was graduated from Tempe Normal School in 1887. At first it was found necessary to provide facilities for high school training preparatory to the two-year normal school course, but by the year 1919 the growth of the high schools throughout the state had made it possible for prospective teachers to obtain their high school preparation without their homes; consequently the high school curriculum was gradually eliminated from the program of studies. By

1922 agitation had begun to elevate the standard of qualification required of public school teachers, and a movement was sponsored by the Temple Normal School Alumni Association to raise the grade of their Alma Mater to that of a standard Teachers College. By the provisions of a bill, passed in March, 1925, the Tempe Normal School became Tempe State Teachers College, with the power to establish a four-year college curriculum in education and the authority to confer upon its graduates the appropriate degree of Bachelor of Education.

From 1904 until the occupancy of the new Matthews Library in December, 1930, the library was housed in the Main Building, in a 53 x 80 foot room on the main floor, but with the expansion of the curriculum which accompanied the transformation Tempe Normal School into Tempe State Teachers College, greater demands than ever before were made upon the library, which made the need of a new and separate library building imperative. The result was the new Matthews Library which was occupied during the Christmas vacation of 1930.



State Teachers College Library, Tempe, Arizona

From an architectural standpoint, the new Matthews Library is the finest building on the campus. It is of steel and concrete construction faced with cream brick and thoroughly fireproof. The entire upper floor is occupied by the library and reading rooms, the appointments of which embody the latest ideas in library equipment. The central location of this important building facilitates access both from classrooms and from the dormitories. Its fireproof character insures the safety of the library collection and the valuable in-

structural and financial records. The library floor includes the general reading room, 90 x 30 feet, with a seating capacity of 135 students, stacks, librarians' offices, and an Arizona Room. The stacks are of steel, with a capacity of 18,000 volumes. Additional shelving space in the reading room enlarges this capacity to 26,000 volumes. Provisions for expansion have been made in the form

of an extra third floor space in which may be built a second stack tier when the need arises. On the third floor is a large cataloging room with complete wall shelving where books are prepared for use. With the enlarged enrollment and library facilities appropriations have been proportionately increased. The library book collection now numbers approximately 18,000 volumes exclusive of public documents and 2,500 bound periodicals.

Anniversary Celebrated

MRS. AUGUSTA C. FAXON, mother of Frederick W. Faxon, who has been a member of the American Library Association and one of its most interested attendants at the last twelve conferences, celebrated her ninety-th birthday on February 21st, when a reception in her honor was held in the Lecture Hall of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Boston.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

CHILDREN

An annotated bibliography on the education and psychology of exceptional children. Wash., D. C.: pap. 48 p. 10 c. (Office of Education, Pamphlet no. 23.) *[WL]

Parents' bibliography committee. *Books; a selected list for parents and teachers.* N. Y.: Child Study Assoc. of America, 1931. pap. 86 p. 35 c. *[PW]

CHINA

Gardner, C. S. *A union list of selected western books on China in American libraries.* Wash., D. C.: Amer. Council of Learned Societies, 1932. pap. 48 p. 25 c.
Holdings of 39 libraries.

FICTION

Lingenfelter, M. R., and Hanson, M. A. *Vocations in fiction; an annotated bibliography.* Chic.: A. L. A., 1932. pap. 100 p. 35 c. Mimeographed.
Subject list; annotations; alphabetic index.

Melamed, R. *Outstanding novels of the twentieth century.* N. Y.: Wilson, 1931. pap. 16 p. 50 copies, \$1.75; 500 copies, \$10. *[PW]

PERIODICALS—LIBRARY LISTS

Catalogue of newspapers and magazines in the Columbus memorial Library. Wash., D. C.: Pan Amer. Union, 1931. pap. 112 l. 5 c. (Bibliographic Series, no. 6; mimeographed.)

Manchester Public Libraries. *Periodicals and serials currently received in the reference, commercial, technical and music libraries.* Manchester, Eng.: Libraries Committee, 1931. pap. 50 p. 6d. (Occasional Lists, new series no. 5.)

Western Reserve university.—Adelbert college library. *List of periodicals and serials currently received by the Western Reserve university libraries.* [Cleveland] 1931. 41 l. Mimeographed. *[LC]

PERIODICALS—UNION LISTS

Savord, Ruth, and Keefer, P. M. *Union list of periodicals in special libraries of the New York metropolitan district.* N. Y.: Wilson, 1931. cl. 238 p. \$4.

Special Libraries Association of San Francisco.—Union List Committee. *Preliminary union list of periodicals in the libraries of the San Francisco bay region.* San Francisco: Spec. Libraries Assoc., 1931. pap. 103 f. \$5.

Special Libraries Association of Southern California.—Union List Committee. *Union list of periodicals of Southern California;* 2d ed., rev. Los Angeles: Mildred E. Schaer, 140 S. Olive St., Room 868, 1931. pap. 221 p. \$5.

Union list of serials in libraries of the United States and Canada. Supplement. January, 1925—June, 1931. Ed. by G. E. Malikoff. N. Y.: Wilson, 1931. 660 p. Apply.

Exact holdings of 230 libraries.

Verzeichnis der von der Staats- und Universitäts-Bibliothek (Breslau) und den Instituten der Universität gehaltenen Zeitschriften aus den Gebieten der Medizin und Naturwissenschaften. (Bearb.: H. Jessen.) Breslau: Staats- und Univ.-Bibl., 1931. 125 p. Rm. 1.50. *[zfb]

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.

* Sources: [LC] Library of Congress card; [PAIS] Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin; [PW] Publishers' Weekly; [WL] Weekly List of Selected Government Publications; [zfb] Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen.

Special Libraries News Notes

LIBRARIES containing approximately 1,200 books and pieces of reading matter, including scrap books made by members of The Milwaukee Journal Secretary Hawkins club, have been installed, through the cooperation of the managing authorities, in several Wisconsin hospitals and sanitoriums. All of the books and reading matter are for children and were provided by members of The Journal's club, which now has more than 200,000 members and is the largest club of its kind in the world.

A PRIMER OF LIBRARIANSHIP, which is one of the Library Association Series of Library Manuals, contains a chapter on Business Libraries by B. M. Headicar, librarian of the London School of Economics and Political Science. We suggest that one desiring a brief, but comprehensive well-stated article on this field turn to chapter 16. An executive in most any organization would have a better understanding of his own library after reading this. Doubleday, W. E., ed. *A Primer of librarianship.* Scribner, 1932. 174-182.
—M.R.

THE NEW YORK Municipal Reference Library has recently reprinted its "County Government; An Annotated List of References; June 1, 1915 to December 31, 1931," compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. It was originally included in the *Notes* of January 27, February 3, and 10, 1932. The twenty-eight page pamphlet reprint includes some four hundred entries arranged by states and by county offices, in addition to a general alphabetical section. It is intended to bring the earlier bibliography compiled by Rollin A. Sawyer, Jr. of the New York Public Library in 1915 to date.

A MONTHLY REVIEW of Business in Illinois is prepared for the *Illinois Journal of Commerce* by the Research Department of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, whose director, Miss Marion Mead, is president of the Illinois chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

LAW BOOK REVIEW DIGEST and *Current Legal Bibliography* began publication in October, 1931. It will publish monthly (except August and September) digests of book reviews from about twenty-nine periodicals. Published by W. L. Friend, Jr., P. O. Box No. 1872, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Orleans Hotels

St. Charles Hotel, 211 St. Charles Street, two blocks from the Roosevelt: single rooms without bath, \$1.50 and up; double rooms without bath, \$3; single rooms with bath, \$2.50 and up; double rooms with bath, \$4; rooms on the American plan, \$2.50 per person more than room cost.

Marberc Hotel, 1300 Canal Street, one and a half blocks from the Roosevelt: single rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50; double rooms with bath, \$3.50 to \$5.

Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal Street, two and one-half blocks from the Roosevelt: single rooms with bath, \$3 and \$3.50; double rooms with bath, \$5 and \$6; double rooms with bath and twin beds, \$6.

Monteleone Hotel, 214 Royal Street, three and one-half blocks from the Roosevelt: single rooms without bath, \$2; double rooms without bath, \$2.50 and \$3; single rooms with bath, \$2.50 and \$3.50; double rooms with bath, \$4 and \$6.

Bienville Hotel, Lee Circle, five blocks from the Roosevelt: single rooms without bath, \$1.50; double rooms without bath, \$2.50; single rooms with bath, \$3 and \$3.50; double rooms with bath, \$4.50 and \$5; double rooms with bath and twin beds, \$6.

De Soto Hotel, 420 Baronne Street, about three blocks from the Roosevelt: single rooms without bath, \$2; double rooms without bath, \$3; single rooms with bath, \$3; double rooms with bath, \$4.50 and \$5; double rooms with bath and twin beds, \$5; rooms on the American plan, \$2 per person more than room cost.

Hay Fleming Reference Library

THE LIBRARY of the late Dr. David Hay Fleming, historian and literary critic, together with the whole of his personal fortune and property and that of his wife who predeceased him, has been left to a Board of Trustees for the foundation of a Public Reference Library in St. Andrews, Scotland. The historian's own library, which is comprised of about 12,000 volumes together with a great mass of miscellaneous pamphlets, letters, charters, photographs, and other miscellaneous material, is to form the nucleus of what will be known as the Hay Fleming Reference Library. By courtesy of the University Court and the University Librarian the collection has been temporarily shelved in the University Library where it will probably

remain until such time as a suitable building is available. In the meantime it is proposed to make whatever preparations are possible for this valuable collection's ultimate utilization as a very important historical reference library. The Library was one of the richest private collections in the country in Church History, in particular of the Reformation period in Scotland and in Scottish history, both general and local.

Carnegie Library Aid for Libraries

THE LIBRARIAN of the Douglas Library, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, announces that the Canadian colleges and universities have been offered \$125,000 by the Carnegie Foundation of New York for the purchase of books of special interest to undergraduates. The sum will be divided among Canadian colleges and universities in a fixed ratio which depends upon size, equipment, attendance and other qualifications.

Sidelights on American History

SCORES OF LIBRARIES and public schools throughout the country see in "The Parade of States," a Monday evening radio program, a source of instruction and interesting sidelights on the history of the United States. Nineteen states have been complimented by appropriate musical numbers and tributes read by a member of the program cast, since the program first went on the air over a nationwide WEAF network of the National Broadcasting Company. More than 200,000 tributes to these states written by Bruce Barton, have been mailed out from General Motors Corporation, New York, sponsors of the broadcast. The historical background of a different state each week, something of the state's contribution in men, letters and art, are included in the tribute. Beginning with Virginia, the first of the thirteen colonies, the weekly radio parade has visited, amongst others, Arizona, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, and on the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth, the District of Columbia. Librarians, grade school children, superintendents of School Boards and Military Academies have written asking for regular weekly copies of the state compliments. In the next few weeks the state parade will visit Tennessee, March 14; New Jersey, March 21; Arkansas, March 28 and South Carolina, April 11. On April 4, there will be a special program.

Among Librarians

Necrology

OAK AMIDON, Los Angeles '25, who had been connected with the Los Angeles, Calif., Library staff for about eight years, died recently.

E. SYLVIA CLARK died January 13, 1932, of heart disease, after an illness of about two years. Prior to her illness she was director of the Bureau of Library Extension, State Library, Augusta, Maine.

JUSTINE E. DAY, who had just completed twenty-five years of service as secretary of the Library School of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., died on February 9.

Appointments

DR. ALBERT ALLEMANN retired at the end of February from active duty in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office of the Army Medical Library, Washington, D. C., where he has been since 1900, for fifteen years as principal assistant librarian and editor of the *Index Catalogue*.

ELSA R. BERNER, Columbia '27, is the second assistant librarian of the Los Angeles, Calif., County Library. She is in charge of the elementary class for branch library custodians.

GRACE L. E. BISCHOF, Albany '22, has a temporary position as librarian and private secretary to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

LILLIAN BUSIAN, Columbia '28, who was librarian of the University of Minnesota High School until June, 1931, is now assistant professor of school library administration and adolescent literature in the Library School of the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.

MRS. AVIS MARSHALL DAWSON, Columbia '30, has been appointed head of the Library Science Department of the University of Alabama, University, Alabama.

GORDON W. GRAY, Illinois '29, has resigned from the position of assistant in the Reference Department in the University of Missouri Library, to accept an appointment in the Reference Department of the College of the City of New York.

CLARA HINTON, Wisconsin '25, first assistant in the Order Department of the University of Iowa Libraries, will serve as acting superintendent of the Order Department while Miss Grace Wormer is acting director of the Libraries.

MRS. GLADYS Y. LESLIE, N. Y. P. L. '14, has been appointed librarian of the new progressive College for Women which was to open in Bennington, Vermont, in the fall of last year. Mrs. Leslie has been a member of the staff of the New York Public Library since 1914.

GENEVIEVE MCCROHAN, Simmons '29, is now an assistant in circulation at the Kirstein Business Branch of the Boston Public Library.

MARGARET A. PEETS, Columbia '27, has been transferred from the library of Evander Childs High School to the library of James Monroe High School, New York City.

BLANCHE N. PINCUS, Wisconsin '28, has been appointed assistant in the Children's Department, Public Library, Eveleth, Minn.

MRS. ELIZABETH SEYMOUR RADTKE, Albany '26, has been appointed head of the Cataloging Department, Queens Borough Public Library.

MARGARET RIPPERE, formerly of the Cincinnati Public Library has been appointed assistant librarian of the Air Corps Tactical School Library, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala. For the past year Miss Ripperer has been connected with the University of Alabama Library.

CATHARINE J. RITCHIE, Wisconsin '29, has resigned as reference librarian, Public Library, Hammond, Ind., to accept the position as librarian of the Horlick Branch, Racine Public Library.

IRENE ROBINSON, Simmons '27, has been appointed office librarian of the State Department of Education, Hartford, Conn.

MARION SARGENT, Simmons '26, is now assistant librarian of the Samuel J. Tilden High School in Brooklyn.

HELEN B. SHEEHAN, Simmons '26, has resigned her position as librarian of the Cathedral Library, Manchester, N. H., to enter the postulate of Notre Dame at the Notre Dame Training School, 62 Newton St., Waltham, Mass.

PHYLLIS SHEFFIELD, Western Reserve '13, librarian of the Dowagiac Public Library, Michigan for the past year, has resigned.

RUTH VAN KIRK SIGMAN, Pittsburgh '18, has been appointed acting librarian in charge of the Central Lending Division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. MILDRED BOUDEMAN STRADLEY, Pittsburgh '30, has been appointed acting first assistant of the Central Lending Division in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALICE SHEPARD, assistant librarian of the City Library, Springfield, on the recent occasion of her fiftieth anniversary of service in that institution received letters and telegrams of congratulations and appreciation from all over the country.

HELEN M. STUDER, Pittsburgh '25, is now children's librarian of the South Side Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIV STYR, Columbia '29, is an assistant in the League of Nations Library in Geneva.

THEODORE L. TROST, Michigan '30, is now librarian of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School at Rochester, N. Y.

BESSIE WILCOX has been made librarian for the Milwaukee, Wis., office of Paine Webber and Company.

GRACE WORMER, assistant librarian of the University of Iowa Libraries, was appointed acting director on February 1.

KATHARINE B. YERXA, Columbia '27, has been transferred from the Business Branch to the Reader's Adviser Department of the Minneapolis, Minn., Public Library.

MABEL ZEARLEY, Pittsburgh '30, is now first assistant, Boys and Girls Room, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Married

GRACE AMUNDSON, Minnesota '30, assistant in the Order Department of the University of Iowa Libraries, was married to Archibald R. Buchanan on August 1, 1931. Mrs. Buchanan is continuing with her library work.

Free

THE FOLLOWING publications from special libraries are free on payment of transportation charges. Address requests to Marian C. Manley, Newark, N. J., Public Library.

Standard Farm Paper Unit. Statistical guide to the "Other Half" of America's market.

Statesman's yearbook, 1926.

Thomas' register of American manufacturers, 1921.

U. S. and Canadian hotel book, 1923.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yearbook of agriculture, 1928.

U. S. Department of Commerce. Commerce yearbook; Vol. 1, United States; Vol. 2, Foreign countries, 1926.

U. S. Department of Commerce. Standards yearbook, 1929.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. "Commerce survey of the Pacific southwest" (Domestic Commerce Series No. 37).

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Mines. Mineral resources of the U. S. Parts I and II, 1927. Part I, 1928.

Who's who (English) 1927.

Who's who in America, 1922-23; 1926-27.

Women's World Magazine Co., Inc. Woman's world county manual on national distribution, 1928.

The Calendar Of Events

March 18-19—Florida Library Association, annual meeting at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

April 25-30, 1932—American Library Association annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

April 25-30—National Association of State Libraries, annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La.

May 9-11—California Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, California.

June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

June 30-July 2—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Paradise Inn, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska—Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

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